

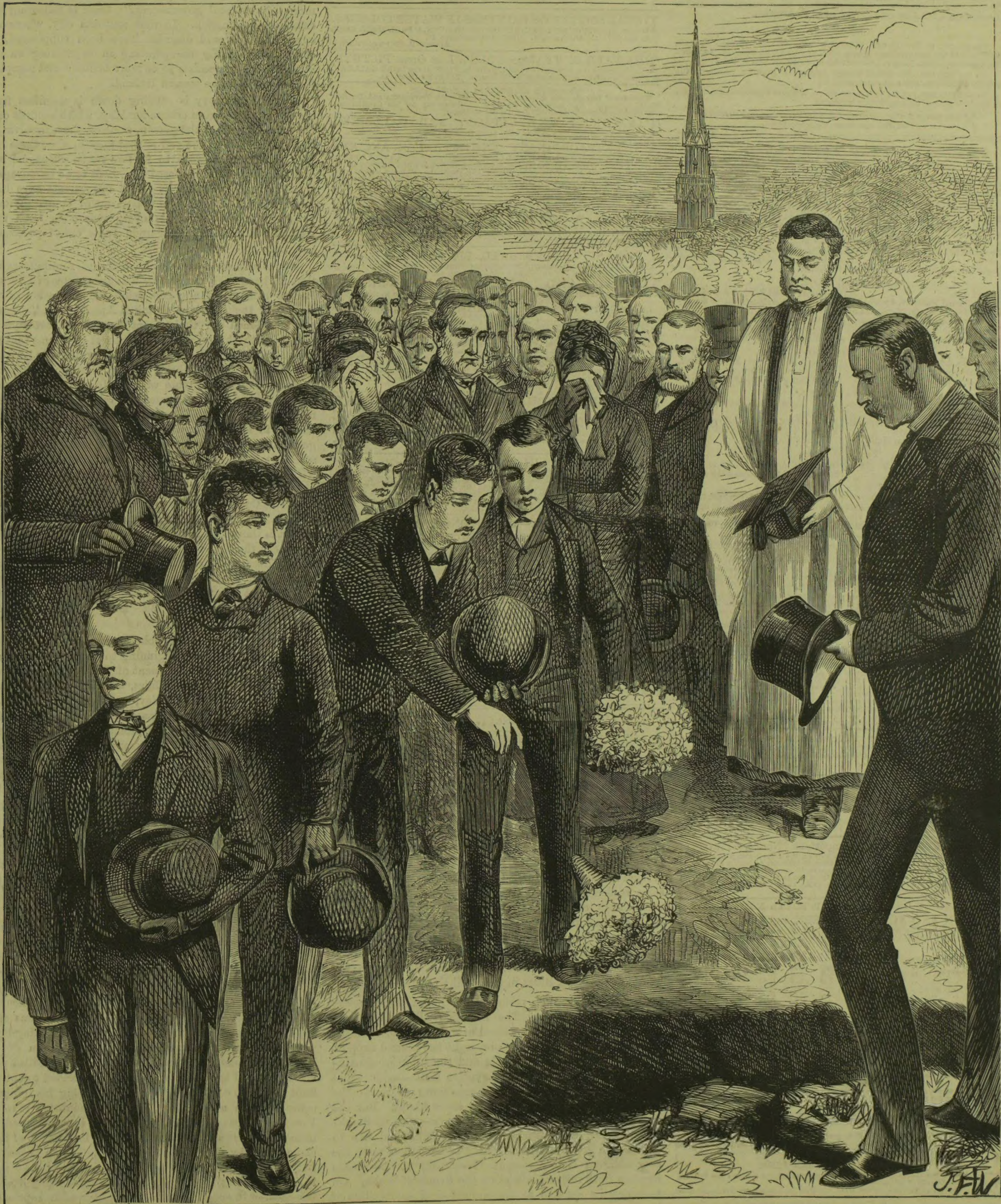
THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

No. 2306.—VOL. LXXXII.

SATURDAY, JUNE 30, 1883.

WITH TWO SUPPLEMENTS SIXPENCE
By Post, 6½d.



THE DISASTER AT SUNDERLAND: FUNERAL AT BISHOPWEARMOUTH CEMETERY.

BIRTH.

On the 23rd ult., at The Priory, Ranworth, Norfolk, the wife of George William Danby Palmer, Esq., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 20th inst., at St. George's Hanover-square, by the Rev. Thomas Worthington, Rector of Fradeswell, Stafford, cousin of the bridegroom, assisted by the Rev. Henry D. Thomas, of St. John's, Westminster, William Forrest, M.D., of Southport, Lancashire, to Helen E. J. (Sissie), elder daughter of the late John Russell, of Sydney, N.S.W.

On the 21st inst., at St. John's Church, Edinburgh, by the Very Rev. the Dean of Windsor, brother of the bridegroom, assisted by the Rev. Henry Malcolm, St. Mary's, Dunblane, Ernest Archibald Davidson, youngest son of Henry Davidson, Esq., Muirhouse, Midlothian, to Mary Amelia, elder daughter of Frederick Dittman, Esq., Edinburgh.

On the 21st inst., at St. George's Hanover-square, by the Rev. Viscount Molesworth, Rector of St. Petrock Minor, St. Issey, Cornwall, assisted by the Rev. J. Harward J. Handcock, Vicar of Woodlands, near Sevenoaks, Carlston Blyth, son of the late Henry D. Blyth, Esq., of Hamilton-place, Piccadilly, to May Colclough, daughter of the late Rev. George Heriot, of Fellow Hills, Berwickshire, Vicar, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

On the 23rd inst., at St. George's Hanover-square, by the Rev. Canon Carr, L.L.D., Vicar of St. Helens, Lancashire, brother of the bride, assisted by the Rev. Viscount Molesworth, Rector of St. Petrock Minor, St. Issey, Cornwall, and the Rev. J. Harward J. Handcock, Vicar of Woodlands, near Sevenoaks, Sir Henry De Bunge, Lawson, Bart., of Gathersly Castle, Richmond, Yorkshire, to Fannie, widow of the Rev. George Heriot, of Fellow Hills, Berwickshire, Vicar, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

On the 26th inst., at the parish church, Edgbaston, by the Rev. C. Blissard, Incumbent of St. Augustine, assisted by the Rev. C. Safford, uncle of the bridegroom, and the Rev. G. Astbury, uncle of the bride, Charles W. Hazlehurst, Esq., J.P., only son of the late Charles Hazlehurst, Esq., of Halton Grange, Cheshire, to Eleanor (Nellie), eldest daughter of Arthur Keen, Esq., J.P., of Beechfield, Edgbaston, Birmingham.

DEATHS.

On May 3, at Brooklands, West Australia, of heart disease, Francis, sixth son of the late Ambrose March Phillips De Lisle, Esq., of Garendon Park and Gracedieu Manor, Leicestershire, in his 32nd year.—R.I.P.

On the 25th inst., Sir Gerald George Aylmer, of Donadea Castle, in the county of Kildare, tenth Baronet, aged 53.

On the 27th inst., at 41, Grosvenor-place, William Spottiswoode, P.R.S., in the 59th year of his age, deeply lamented.

* The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths, is Five Shillings for each announcement.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 7.

SUNDAY, JULY 1.	
Sixth Sunday after Trinity.	Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m.; 3 p.m.
Morning Lessons: II. Sam. i.; Acts ix. 23.	St. James's, noon, probably the Rev. Francis Garden, Sub-Dean.
Evening Lessons: II. Sam. xii. 1-24, or xviii. 1, I. John iv. 7.	Savoy, 11.30 a.m.—Rev. Henry White; and 3 p.m., Rev. R. C. Billing.
St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., 3.15 p.m., and 7 p.m.	Whitehall, 11 a.m.
MONDAY, JULY 2.	
Accession of Milan I., King of Serbia, 1868.	St. Peter's Hospital, grand morning concert, 3.30 p.m., at Dudley House.
Royal Institution, general meeting, 5.	
TUESDAY, JULY 3.	
Oxford Act.	National Social Science Association, Conference on Hospitals (at Society of Arts), 11 a.m. (two days).
Archæological Institute, 4 p.m.	Egypt Exploration Fund, 3 p.m., meeting at the Royal Institution; address by M. Naville.
Horticultural Society, National Rose Society Show.	
Henley Royal Regatta.	
Races: Newmarket and Carlisle.	
WEDNESDAY, JULY 4.	
New moon, 3.4 p.m.	Artists' Benevolent Fund, dinner, Freemasons' Tavern.
Botanic Society, promenade.	Royal College of Physicians, 9 p.m.
Entomological Society, 7 p.m.	
THURSDAY, JULY 5.	
Prince and Princess Christian married, 1866.	Notts Agricultural Society Show, Lenton.
Engineering Exhibition, Agricultural Hall (sixteen days).	Henley Royal Regatta (two days).
Royal Yorkshire Regatta, Hull.	St. Mary's Hospital, festival dinner, Willis's Rooms.
FRIDAY, JULY 6.	
Princess Victoria of Wales born, 1858.	Geologists' Association, 8 p.m., State Ball, Buckingham Palace.
SATURDAY, JULY 7.	
Oxford Trinity Term ends.	Albert Hall, Operatic Concert, 8 p.m.
Society for Preventing Cruelty to Animals, Distribution of Prizes to Metropolitan Schools by the Duchess of Connaught, St. James's Hall.	City of London College to be opened by the Prince of Wales.
	National Rifle Association, Camp at Wimbledon opened.

BRIGHTON.—Frequent Trains from Victoria and London Bridge. Also Trains in connection from Kensington and Liverpool-street. Return Tickets, London to Brighton, available for eight days. Weekly, Fortnightly, and Monthly Tickets at cheap rates, available to travel by all Trains between London and Brighton.

Cheap Half-Guinea First-Class Day Tickets to Brighton every Saturday from Victoria and London Bridge, admitting to the Grand Aquarium and Royal Pavilion. Cheap First-Class Day Tickets to Brighton every Sunday, from Victoria at 10.45 a.m., calling at Clapham Junction. Pullman Drawing-Room Cars between Victoria and Brighton. Through bookings to Brighton from principal Stations on the Railways in the Northern and Midland Districts.

PARIS.—SHORTEST, CHEAPEST ROUTE.—Via NEWHAVEN, DIEPPE, and ROUEN.

Weekday Tidal Special Express Service (1st and 2nd Class). Night Service, Week-days and Sundays (1st, 2nd, and 3rd Class). From Victoria 7.50 p.m., and London Bridge 8.0 p.m. Fares—Single, 3s. 2d.; Return, 6s. 3d.; 3s. 2d. The Normandy and Brittany, splendid fast Paddle Steamers, accomplish the passage between Newhaven and Dieppe frequently under four hours.

A Through Conductor will accompany the Passengers by the Special Day Service throughout to Paris, and vice versa. Trains run alongside steamers at Newhaven and Dieppe.

TICKETS and every information at the Brighton Company's West-End General Offices, 28, Regent-circus, Piccadilly, and 8, Grand Hotel Buildings, Trafalgar-square; City Office, Hay's Agency, Cornhill; also at the Victoria and London Bridge Stations. (By order) J. P. KNIGHT, General Manager.

GREAT EASTERN RAILWAY.—SEASIDE.—TOURIST FORTNIGHTLY and FRIDAY or SATURDAY to TUESDAY (First, Second, and Third Class) TICKETS are issued by all Trains to YARMOUTH, LOWESTOFT, Clacton-on-Sea, Walton-on-the-Naze, Harwich, Dovercourt, Aldeburgh, Felixstowe, Southwold, Hunstanton, and Cromer. For full particulars see bills. London, May, 1883. WILLIAM BIRT, General Manager.

LAKE OF LUCERNE.—Important Notice.—Travellers desirous of varying their journey by a trip on the Lake between Lucerne and Fluelen can conveniently do so, arriving in time to take the trains at Fluelen or Lucerne, as the steamers correspond. A voyage on this magnificent Lake affords the greatest pleasure, and a beneficial change after a fatiguing railway journey. The large Saloon Steamers start at frequent intervals. Fare, 3.50. First-class Buffet. Prospectuses at the Hotels.

SCOTLAND BY THE WEST COAST ROYAL MAIL ROUTE.

LONDON AND NORTH-WESTERN and CALEDONIAN RAILWAYS.—THE SUMMER SERVICE OF PASSENGER TRAINS FROM LONDON TO SCOTLAND will be in operation from June 18 to Oct. 31.

	WEEK DAYS.		A		B	
	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.
London (Euston Station) .. dep.	5.15	7.15	10.0	11.0	8.0	8.50
Edinburgh arr.	4.30	5.50	7.50	9.45	6.45	7.50
Glasgow dep.	4.45	6.0	8.0	10.0	6.40	8.0
Greenock dep.	5.52	7.15	9.6	11.42	7.50	9.45
Glasgow dep.	6.43	—	—	—	12.15	2.34
Perth dep.	6.50	—	9.35	11.40	8.5	9.55
Dundee dep.	7.30	—	10.30	12.50	9.0	12.0

Aberdeen dep. 10.10 3.30 11.40 2.15
Inverness dep. — 8.0 1.50 6.25

THE HIGHLAND EXPRESS (8.0 p.m.) will leave Euston every night (Sundays excepted), and be due at Greenock in time to enable passengers to join the steamers to the Western Coast of Scotland. It will also arrive at Perth in time to enable passengers to breakfast there before proceeding northwards.

From July 16 to Aug. 10 (Sundays and Sundays excepted) an additional express train will leave Euston Station at 7.30 p.m. for Edinburgh, Glasgow, and all parts of Scotland. This train will convey special parties, horses, and carriages.

A Does not run to Oban or Dundee on Sunday mornings.
B Does not run beyond Edinburgh and Glasgow on Sunday mornings.

Day Saloons fitted with lavatory accommodation are attached to the 10.0 a.m. down express train from Euston to Edinburgh and Glasgow, &c., without extra charge.
IMPROVED SLEEPING SALOONS, accompanied by an attendant, are run on the night trains between London, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Greenock, Stranraer, and Perth. Extra charge, Five Shillings for each berth.

CALLANDER AND OBAN LINE.

The Line to Oban affords the quickest and most comfortable route to the Western Highlands and Islands of Scotland.

For particulars of up-train service from Scotland to London, see the Companies' Time Bills.

June, 1883. G. FINDLAY, General Manager, L. and N.W. Railway.
J. THOMPSON, General Manager, Caledonian Railway.

Now Publishing,

THE HOLIDAY NUMBER

OF THE

ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

EYRE'S ACQUITTAL,

AN ORIGINAL NOVEL, BY HELEN MATHERS.

A COLOURED PICTURE,

MY LITTLE GIRL'S GARDEN,

BY E. K. JOHNSON.

Is Presented Gratis to all Purchasers of the Holiday Number.

PRICE ONE SHILLING; POSTAGE, THREEPENCE-HALFPENNY.

EXHIBITION OF TENTURES ARTISTIQUES (Paintings on Tapestry Tissue), 175 and 176, NEW BOND-STREET, W.

GREAT EXHIBITION OF TENTURES ARTISTIQUES, by the Leading Artists and Academicians of France,

NOW ON VIEW

at the Studios of Medieval and Industrial Art, 175 and 176, New Bond-street, W.

Open from Ten till Six.

Admission, One Shilling.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS. The NINETY-NINTH EXHIBITION is NOW OPEN, 5, PALL-MALL EAST, from Ten till Six. Admission, 1s. Illustrated Catalogue, 1s.

ALFRED D. FRIPP, Secretary.

THE VALE OF TEARS.—DORÉ'S Last Great PICTURE, completed a few days before he died, NOW ON VIEW at the DORE GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street, with his other great pictures. Ten to Six Daily. 1s.

TINWORTH EXHIBITION is NOW OPEN.

Upwards of One Hundred subjects from the Bible, in Terra-Cotta and Doublon Ware, including "The Release of Barabbas," "Preparing for the Crucifixion," "Christ's Entry into Jerusalem," and "Going to Calvary."

TINWORTH EXHIBITION, ART GALLERIES, 9, Conduit-street, Regent-street, W. Open from Ten till Six. Admission, 1s.

AN EXTRAORDINARY EXHIBITION OF ANCIENT AND RARE, MODERN, and POPULAR SPORTING SUBJECTS is NOW OPEN at the CITY OF LONDON FINE-ART GALLERY, GLADWELL BROTHERS, 20 and 21, Gracechurch-street, E.C. Admission, One Shilling, including catalogue, which, being adorned with a number of quaint illustrations, is amusing and interesting. Open Ten to Six; Saturdays, Ten to Three. Catalogue and ticket of admission sent by post, 15 stamps.

INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS, Piccadilly, W. The SIXTY-FIFTH EXHIBITION is NOW OPEN.—Admission, 1s. Illustrated Catalogue, 1s. To which is added a Loan Collection of the Works of the late Vice-Prince of Wales, including several works from the collection of her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen.

ST. JAMES'S HALL, PICCADILLY.

The new and magnificent entrance from Piccadilly is now open. The world-famed

MOORE AND BURGESS MINSTRELS, the oldest established and most popular entertainment in the world.

EVERY NIGHT, at EIGHT.

MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and SATURDAY, at THREE and EIGHT.

GREAT AND GLORIOUS SUCCESS OF THE NEW PROGRAMME. All the new songs received with the most enthusiastic manifestations of delight.

Re-appearance of Mr. G. W. MOORE on MONDAY Next. Tickets & Places can be secured at Austin's Office, St. James's Hall, Piccadilly. No fees.

NATIONAL PANORAMA, YORK-STREET, WESTMINSTER (opposite St. James's Park Station).—Panorama of the BATTLE OF TEL-EL-KHIR, by the celebrated Painter, Olivier Pichal, will Shortly Open. York-street, Westminster.

MR. and MRS. GERMAN REED'S ENTERTAINMENT, ST. GEORGE'S HALL, Langham-place. Managers, Messrs. Alfred Reed and Corney Grain. TREASURE TROVE (a new First Part), by Arthur Law; Music by Alfred J. Caldicott; and a new Musical Sketch, by Mr. Corney Grain, entitled OUI MESS. Morning Performances—Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at Three; Evenings—Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at Eight. Admission, 1s. and 2s.; Stalls, 3s. and 5s. No fees.

SUNDERLAND DISASTER FUND.—Miss MAY BROOKLYN'S SPECIAL MORNING PERFORMANCE, WEDNESDAY, JULY 4, at Two, under the patronage of the Mayor of Sunderland. THE LADY OF LYONS—Pauline, Miss May Brooklyn; Claude, Mr. J. H. Clydes; Widow Melnotte, Miss Dane Stannard; Madame Deschappelles, Mrs. Chippendale; and powerful cast. Proceeded by a Musical Comedietta. Tickets at the usual Libraries and Box-Office. Mr. Wm. Matfield, Business Manager.—VAUDEVILLE.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—THE LYONS MAIL, till Tuesday, July 3. Lesurques and Dubosc, Mr. Irving; Janette, Miss Ellen Terry. THE BELLS, July 5 to 10; HAMLET, July 11 to 13; THE MERCHANT OF VENICE, July 14 to 16; EUGENE ARAM and THE BELLE STRATAGEM, July 19 to 21; LOUIS XI., July 22 to 25; CHARLES I., July 26 and 27. MORNING PERFORMANCES.—CHARLES I., To-day (Saturday), at 2.30; THE BELLS, July 7; HAMLET, July 14; THE MERCHANT OF VENICE, July 21. Mr. Irving's Benefit and last night of the season, July 28. Box-office (Mr. Hurst) open Ten to Five.

NEW TALE BY JAMES PAYN.

William Black's Tale, "Yolande," is brought to a close this week; and in our next Number, being the first of a New Volume, will be commenced a Tale by James Pavn, entitled THE CANON'S WARD, to be continued weekly until completed.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, JUNE 30, 1883.

Although the longest day has come and gone, and the weather is, on the whole, suggestive of relaxation, the Vacation is still far off, and the London season is at its height. It is a time when, according to the familiar saying of the late Sir G. Cornwall Lewis, life would be tolerable but for its pleasures. The tide of fashionable excitement is just now flowing very fast, and in all directions. Last week the customary enjoyments of the great public were agreeably varied by the Triennial Handel Festival at the Crystal Palace; the tenth, and in some respects the most impressive and successful, commemoration of the great composer. Cricket-matches claim the first place in this week's programme; and the broken weather, which has not deterred thousands of the fair sex, dressed in their gayest summer attire, from the customary visit to Lord's, has proved adverse to the efforts of the Dark Blues in the great Universities match.

As usual at this period, our Royal Princes are working double tides. The Duke of Albany has been pleading the cause of distressed members of the "Fourth Estate," and the Duke of Connaught has invited support to the great London hospitals and the interesting exhibition of Irish lace in the Egyptian Hall—one of those industries which ought to do something to revive the manufacturing prosperity of the sister island. But the chief burden of representing her Majesty—who, we thankfully record, has returned from her Highland trip to Windsor in greatly improved health—has fallen upon the ever obliging Heir Apparent. Every day at this season imposes fresh responsibilities on the Prince of Wales. On Saturday he assisted at the annual drill competition of the London School Board children; and on Monday his

Royal Highness presided at Marlborough House over a brilliant gathering of the chief representatives of art, scholarship, and letters, with a view to found at Athens a British School of Archaeology and Classical Studies.

On the other side of St. George's Channel the representative of the Crown has been indulging in similar amenities. Lord Spencer, freed from the incubus which has so long weighed upon Irish society, has found a more agreeable sphere for the exercise of his official and personal influence. The City of Limerick, so recently a focus of conspiracy and outrage, has given a cordial welcome to the Lord Lieutenant on his visit to the Royal Agricultural Show, and it is worthy of note that its independent citizens were quite ready to tolerate the National Anthem on the occasion. In reply to the address of the Corporation his Excellency expressed a fervent hope that the "period of great distress and peril" had passed, and that, with the cessation of bitterness between classes, all public men would co-operate in obtaining improved laws for the cultivation of Ireland's resources, the better education of the people, and the establishment of "a stronger and more suitable local government." Cork is following the example of Limerick. In that southern city, where also agrarian crime and disorder have been suppressed, all classes are heartily co-operating in organising an exhibition which promises to be more brilliant and complete than any heretofore seen in Ireland.

That the country is settling down is manifest from the return of agrarian crimes for May, which records only five offences against the person, none of them involving a loss of life. Up to the end of that month, also, there had been 97,207 applications to fix fair rents, about one half of which have been disposed of. Still more encouraging is the fact that as many as 41,644 agreements have been made between landlord and tenant out of court. With a bountiful harvest, there is every reason to hope that Ireland will decidedly enter upon a new era of peace and prosperity.

Mr. Gladstone's experiment of Grand Committees has thus far been fairly successful. The Committee of Law and Justice some time ago completed the discussion of the clauses of the Court of Criminal Appeal Bill, though it has abandoned for the present Session all attempts to grapple with the intricacies and novel problems that are bound up with the Criminal Code Bill, which is to be withdrawn. On Monday, however, Mr. Goschen, amid much applause, laid on the table of the House the Bankruptcy Bill as considered and amended by the Standing Committee on Trade. In about a score of sittings this Committee, in spite of occasional obstruction, has patiently gone through the hundred and fifty clauses of the measure. It is a good solid piece of work, and has been so well done that the mass of Irish members, Mr. Parnell included, wish to see it extended to their own country. The same Committee are to proceed forthwith with the Patents Bill, for the consideration of which six sittings will, it is thought, suffice. Of course, the measures that have been through the ordeal of the Grand Committees may be discussed afresh by the House. But they will not come up till later in the Session, and there is every probability that they will pass. Without the Prime Minister's devolution scheme such an issue would have been impossible.

We are told that the black spots on the political horizon of France are beginning to disappear, owing, in part, to the expected retirement of M. Challemeil-Lacour, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, who has been the chief supporter of a forward policy, and the pacific assurances of Marquis Tseng, the Chinese Envoy. There is little doubt that the French reinforcements which have been sent to Tonquin will suffice to vanquish the Annamites in the field. But the critical point is the terms which will be demanded by the French Cabinet. China resolutely refuses to abandon her nominal sovereignty over that country, but is willing and anxious to accept the mediation of either Russia or England in order to bring about a pacific arrangement with the French Republic. So vast are our commercial relations with China, that Lord Granville may be relied upon to use every effort to prevent a rupture between France and the Celestial Empire, and there is reason to believe that both these Powers shrink from so dire a calamity.

Prince Bismarck, while racked with neuralgic pains on his sick bed, may console himself with some substantial political successes. From the German Reichstag, by the co-operation of the Centralists, he has recently extorted an extra Budget, which makes him for a time independent of Parliamentary control. His ecclesiastical difficulties have been less easy to overcome. The negotiations with the Vatican, with the view of modifying the May laws, which have severely restrained the free action of the Roman Catholic bishops and clergy of the Rhenish provinces, seemed to be interminable. He decided to cut the knot which he could not untie. Embodying his intended concessions in a bill, the Chancellor submitted it to the Prussian Landtag. The Ultramontanes have accepted the measure, not as a settlement, but as an instalment of their claims, and by their co-operation it has been passed by 224 votes to 107. After all, Prince Bismarck has "gone to Canossa," but his submission to the Pope may have to be repeated in order that he may preserve his supremacy in the German and Prussian Parliaments.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

"Summer has set in with its accustomed severity." That is a very old and grim joke; but, so far as the existing season is concerned, it is difficult to dispute the accuracy of the saying. Then there is the jest made at our expense by the Spaniard Gondomar, who was ambassador to the Court of James I., and who bade the young Castilian gentleman, who was returning to sunny Spain, present his compliments to "El Señor Sol"; "for," added Gondomar, "I have been six months in England, and I have never seen him." While we in England are complaining, on the verge of July, of overclouded and weeping skies, and a temperature varying between raw chilliness one day and oppressive "mugginess" the next, the good folk of New York are crying out loudly against "The Baleful Heat." The thermometer in the Empire City has recorded ninety-three degrees of heat, in the shade, at three o'clock in the afternoon; and the balefulness of the heat seems to have been as unendurable at midnight, when, according to the *New York Herald*, "scores of thousands, wretched and with veins of boiling blood," sought refuge in the streets and on the house tops.

The Manhattan weather reporter grows eloquent on the "baleful heat." I read—

The night was a "corker," because the day had been. Who that lives to tell the tale will ever forget a walk in New York yesterday morning? Before the earliest possible rooster had scored his feeble crow the sun peered over the eastern horizon like a red-hot cannon ball fresh from the everlasting fires. Red and angry as it was, when in sullen grandeur it sank behind the hills on Tuesday night, it was bland and milky innocence in comparison with the inflammatory wickedness disclosed on this occasion. Every inch seemed a furnace. Little by little, at times, the god of day rises as if from a purple couch. Yesterday it bounced forth as if shot by some baleful potency, a missionary of evil, a demon of destruction.

And then we are told of "ice-carts lumbering through all the streets laden with their precious freight, and savage in their power"; of scared dogs which "jammed their tails between their thus impeded legs and scampered here and there, apprehensive of fate"; of children "lagging wearily to school"; and of little messenger boys, each wearing a cap weighing from two to four pounds, who mopped their heads and lazily played "lightning bugs." What is the game of "lightning bugs"? By-the-way, touching children's games, what were "dust-point" and "span-counter," which with "cat," "trap-bat and ball," and "skittle-pins," I find mentioned in a queer little old book, published in 1673, called "Burlesque upon Burlesque; or, the Scoffer Scoffed," being some of Lucian's Dialogues; newly put into English verse?"

The baleful heat made the New Yorkers very thirsty. I read, "The bar-rooms filled up at eleven a.m. Men 'braced' on absinthe, gin and seltzer, gin and milk, whisky cocktails, cider, milk punches ('made light, please'), lemonade with brandy 'stick,' and ginger ale." As for the lager beer-shops, "they struck a gold-mine every time they tapped a 'kag.'" No wonder that cases of sunstroke were numerous. There is reason to believe that the "baleful-heat" was debited with much of the maleficence of the more baleful bar-room. Cocktails are capital cordials; but scarcely so when the thermometer stands at ninety-three in the shade.

Touching the market price of a copy, perfect and in good condition, of a Plantin Virgil of the edition of 1575 (not 1585, as it was inadvertently printed last week), I may state for the information of the correspondent who was so kind as to send me a photograph of the titlepage of the work in question that I have made inquiry among the experts, who tell me that a very fine copy of the Plantin Virgil of 1575, bound in old morocco, from the Sunderland Library, was sold by Messrs. Puttick and Simpson for two pounds five shillings.

Mem.: Timperley's big "Dictionary of Printing" (pp. 996, London, 1839, and out of date now, I suppose), in the biographical account of the famous printer of Antwerp, Christopher Plantin, "architypographicus" to Philip II. of Spain, makes no mention of the curious story that Plantin, although he owed his renown and his riches to the production of Greek, Latin, and Hebrew books, noted for their scrupulous typographical accuracy was himself altogether ignorant of the learned tongues in which, however, he desired to be thought a proficient. It was that "gulf of learning," Justus Lipsius, who, according to Balzac (obviously not Honoré, but the seventeenth-century Balzac) helped the vain Antwerp printer to keep up the harmless deception. Justus used to write long Latin letters to Christopher Plantin; and in the same packet were inclosed a Flemish translation of the epistle, and the model of a reply in Latin, which Plantin duly copied and returned to his friend. Justus Lipsius, says Balzac, religiously kept the secret of this odd imposture until the printer's death.

Mr. W. H. Hurlbert's small but splendid collection of pictures and *bric-à-brac*, to the proximate dispersion of which at New York I recently drew attention, brought, under the hammer, the comfortable sum of fifty thousand dollars. The pictures comprised a Turner, warranted to be genuine, and which fetched ten thousand dollars. His Greuzes and Bouchers Mr. Hurlbert is bringing to Europe with him.

I ventured to notice last week, as "an excellent suggestion," a proposal to found a convalescent home at Sunderland as a memorial of the poor little suffocated martyrs. At the same time, I can but recognise the strong common-sense displayed by a correspondent of the *Times*, who protests against "the illogical and ill-considered impulse to send money to Sunderland in connection with the calamity which we all deplore." "What in the world is it for?" asks the correspondent. "It cannot comfort the dead, and there does not appear to be many wounded. The parents are not in greater need than before—less so, for they are relieved of the care and expense of one or more of their children."

Will money comfort them? If it will, they are unworthy to receive it; if not, it will come as an insult. Or is it to fatten the undertakers? It is

the old story. John Bull's plaster for all sores is a subscription-list. He hears of some event like this, feels uncomfortable, puts his hand in his breeches pocket and deals out a few sovereigns, and feels rather pleased with himself, not heeding the chronic suffocation which is going on every day by thousands, nor seriously troubling to prevent a repetition of this, nor considering the neglect of the parents and disregard of ordinary precautions which would have made such a visitation impossible.

Thus ends a terribly logical argument. There are two answers to it. The first is, that it is an uncontrollable impulse in human nature, when a great disaster occurs, to seek to alleviate, by something more than words of sympathy, the misery consequent on the calamity; the next is, that if the Sunderland Memorial Fund be devoted to the establishment of a Children's Hospital, or a Children's Convalescent Home, a distinct and appreciable benefit will be conferred on children who are not dead, but living. I have heard a well-authenticated story of a lady of great wealth (she was once a famous *danseuse*) who became a widow, and, on the day of her husband's funeral, went to her solicitor and placed in his hands a cheque for a very large sum of money (some thousands), to be at once bestowed in works of charity and mercy. The proceeding was a wholly illogical one. It could not comfort the dead; and there had been as many sick and poor people suffering during the lifetime of the lady's husband as there were at the time of his demise. The act was simply a compassionate impulse. Should such impulses be checked when their outcome is not harm, but good?

The Rector of Woodstock, again, has appealed to the public for funds wherewith to place in the historic parish church (on the restoration of which some six or seven thousand pounds have already been spent) a painted window, as a memorial of the Father of English Poetry, Geoffrey Chaucer, who, according to a very faint and shadowy legend, occupied a house on the borders of Woodstock Park when Woodstock itself was a Royal residence. Chaucer, we all know, was, at one period, Yeoman of the Palace to Edward III.

Would not a painted window—supposing it to be well painted—in memory of the illustrious author of the "Canterbury Tales," the "Testament of Love," and the "House of Fame" be an excellent thing, anywhere? I am bold enough to think so. To be sure, Chaucerian memorials might, with equal propriety, be placed at Windsor and at Westminster, where the poet undoubtedly resided when in attendance on Royalty, and at Dunnington Park, Berkshire, which some of his biographers hold that he purchased of Sir Thomas Abberbury, and where he is said to have planted a tree mentioned by Evelyn in "Sylva" as "Chaucer's Oak." There might be a memorial tablet, too, in the Hall of the Inner Temple reciting how "Geoffrey Chaucer was fined two shillings for beating a Franciscan friar in Fleet-street." A memorial of him at the place of his birth would be scarcely possible, since nobody can tell with certainty where Geoffrey Chaucer was born.

Mem.: I picked up the other day a bargain, a black-letter copy of Chaucer's works, complete and perfect, and of the edition of 1598, printed by George Bishop. I had my purchase handsomely bound, and a friend learned in antique book-prices told me that my treasure was worth twenty pounds. But, alas! he subsequently discovered that it is an earlier edition that will bring the sum just named; and that the market price of a Chaucer of 1598 is four pounds five shillings. Still, I made a notable bargain.

It has been officially announced that at Marlborough House on June 25 there was held, under the presidency of the Prince of Wales, a meeting for the purpose of founding a school of Archaeological and Classical Studies of Art at Athens, in conformity with the scheme explained by Professor Jebb in a recent number of the *Fortnightly Review*. The meeting seems to have been a highly influential one, and, in addition to a great gathering of lettered noblemen, there were present the Deans of Westminster and Christchurch, the Provost of Oriel, Professor Sidney Colvin, Sir Frederick Leighton, P.R.A., Mr. Matthew Arnold, Mr. T. S. H. Escott, Mr. Oscar Browning, and other conspicuous representatives of literature and art. I read (in the *World*) that a sum of about twenty thousand pounds is required to carry out the scheme.

I have not read Professor Jebb's article in the *Fortnightly*; but I do hope that the learned Professor did not omit to inculcate on his readers the absolute necessity for all young Englishmen proceeding to Athens in order to study, *in situ*, Greek archaeology and art, first to give their minds to the study of modern Greek; and next, in the study of ancient Greek, to discard the barbarous, uncouth, and grotesque pronunciation introduced into the English Universities through the influence of the Dutchman Erasmus. It is amusing to hear some pedants railing against the Romaic or modern Greek as a mere *patois*, unworthy the name of a language, when we remember that nearly two hundred and fifty years have passed since Cardinal Richelieu incited the learned Roman, Simone Porzio, to write his "Grammar of the Language of Vulgar Greek." A very beautiful, copious, and sonorous language it is when purified (as is now the case) of the Turkish and Italian corruptions which in the days of Greek slavery crept into the common speech of an ignorant and oppressed people.

Mem.: There is a Spanish and Latin Ollendorff—or at least one founded on Ollendorffian lines—published at Madrid. There ought to be an English-Greek Ollendorff—or, rather, two; one for ancient, the other for modern Greek. By means of such a work, a sharp lad (not necessarily intended to study art and archaeology at Athens) ought to be able at the end of six months to speak and write Romaic fluently; and then—and not till then—he should begin the study of ancient Greek. Such a course might not please the pedants; but it would serve the cause of utility and common-sense.

Since penning the above paragraph I have seen another letter in the *Times*, in which the writer, evidently a ripe

scholar and antiquary, warns intending subscribers to the painted-window fund that the connection between Chaucer and Woodstock is "the merest legend, based on no historical foundation whatever." Godwin, "the most unscrupulous of romancers," is charged with having constructed out of a local myth an elaborate story of Chaucer's residence in the park; and this story was even accepted by such a distinguished writer as Mr. Longfellow. "It has, however, been conclusively shown, by Sir Harris Nicolas, Mr. Furnivall, and others, that the house in question was granted by Henry IV., ten years after the poet's death, to Thomas Chaucer, afterwards Speaker of the House of Commons, generally, but without evidence, assumed to have been the poet's son."

But how much (if anything) of the house still bearing Chaucer's name is extant? I find in Mr. J. A. Manning's "Lives of the Speakers of the House of Commons," in the biographical notice of "Thomas Chaucer," a quotation from Kennet the antiquary to the effect that Warton, the author of the "History of English Poetry," procured a portrait of Geoffrey Chaucer, on panel, from the old quadrangular stone house at Woodstock, where it had been preserved. Kennet adds, "the last remains of this building, chiefly consisting of what was called Chaucer's bed-chamber, with a carved oaken roof, were demolished about twenty-five years before Warton's publication appeared."

Mem.: Mr. Manning does not assume, but states positively, that Thomas Chaucer was the son of the poet, by his wife, Philippa, daughter of Sir Payne or Pagan Rouet, King-at-Arms in Hainault and Guienne, and sister to Catherine Swinford, afterwards wife of John of Gaunt, "time-honoured Lancaster." Tyrwhitt, in his notes to Chaucer, says that Thomas Chaucer lived for many years at Dunnington Castle, in Berkshire. Mr. Manning says that the Speaker resided chiefly at his manor of Ewelme in Oxfordshire, and the existing Chaucer Society may be highly congratulated on the extraordinary pains which they have taken and the great acumen which they have shown to disentangle the little that is historically known about Geoffrey Chaucer from the web of legends, myths, audacious surmises, and downright concoctions by which, during so many generations, it has been surrounded.

As for Captain William Dampier, circumnavigator, the time and place of his death continue to be as mysterious as that of Chaucer's birthplace. A score of obliging correspondents have wasted time in transcribing and sending me lengthy extracts from works giving an account of Dampier's career up to the year 1712. Not one of these communications has been of the slightest use to me. My clerical correspondent wanted to know what became of the circumnavigator after his return from the expedition of Captain Woodes Rogers, and what foundation there was for the statement in the *Standard* that he died in indigence in a mean house in Southwark.

I witnessed, on Tuesday, June 26, in the Concert-Room at the Crystal Palace, one of the prettiest, the most interesting, and the most affecting spectacles that I have seen these many years past. Indeed, the proceedings at Sydenham "fetched" me, personally, to a much greater extent than a recent pageant at Moscow did. The latter was a very grand show, no doubt; but in a vast number of respects it impressed you with the suspicion that it was a Gorgeous Humbug and a Sumptuous Sham. The pageant at the Crystal Palace was the seventy-seventh anniversary festival of the Licensed Victuallers' Schools.

Captain Henry Townshend, senior partner in the historic firm of Allsopp of Burton-on-Trent, was in the chair; there were nine hundred guests present; and among the after-dinner speakers were the Lord Mayor, Baron Henry de Worms, M.P., Lord Henry Bruce, Captain Bedford Pim, Mr. Seager Hunt, Mr. C. Allsopp, M.P., and Mr. G. Allsopp. The newspapers have told us all about the banquet and the oratory. That which interested me was the appearance on the platform after dinner of the one hundred and ninety-eight boys and girls who are maintained, clothed, and educated in the noble school of the Licensed Victuallers in Kennington-lane.

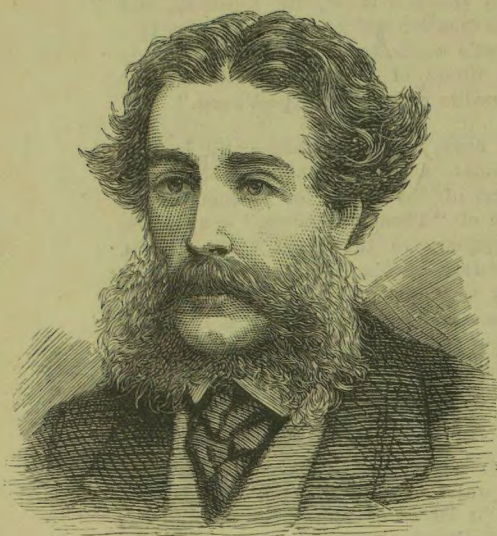
The children were all dressed neatly and in comely fashion, and it was pleasing to see that the girls were not deprived of such little items of smartness as modest ribbons and gloves, and flowers in their dainty straw hats. It was charming to hear their fresh, pure young voices as they sang in chorus (there was a brass band, too, of boys who played very well). It was more charming to listen afterwards to the recitation of a poetical address by the senior girl of the school, who was perched on the table close to the chairman, and—poor little damsel—trembled at first, painfully. But she had nine hundred male friends, and many hundreds more lady friends in the gallery to talk to; so she plucked up courage, and acquitted herself bravely of her onerous task.

The result of the entertainment was a subscription-list amounting to the sum of Five Thousand Three Hundred Pounds. I suppose the teetotallers will allow that the licensed victuallers are a charitable body. Perhaps they think that charity is the only virtue of the publican, and that he will leave, as Conrad, in the "Corsair," a name to other times,

Linked with one virtue and a thousand crimes.

To my thinking, Boniface has a good many excellent qualities in addition to his abounding charity; and I deny the number and the enormity of his crimes: the most unpardonable of which (in the eyes of the teetotallers) seems to be that he does his best to supply the wants of a people who have been drinking something stronger than water for more than a thousand years, and who are now (according to the teetotallers) to be made suddenly happy, and moral, and virtuous by being compulsorily brought down to the pump. Has the pump made the teetotal Mohammedan happy, moral, and virtuous? Are morality and virtue universally prevalent among the strictly abstinent Spaniards?

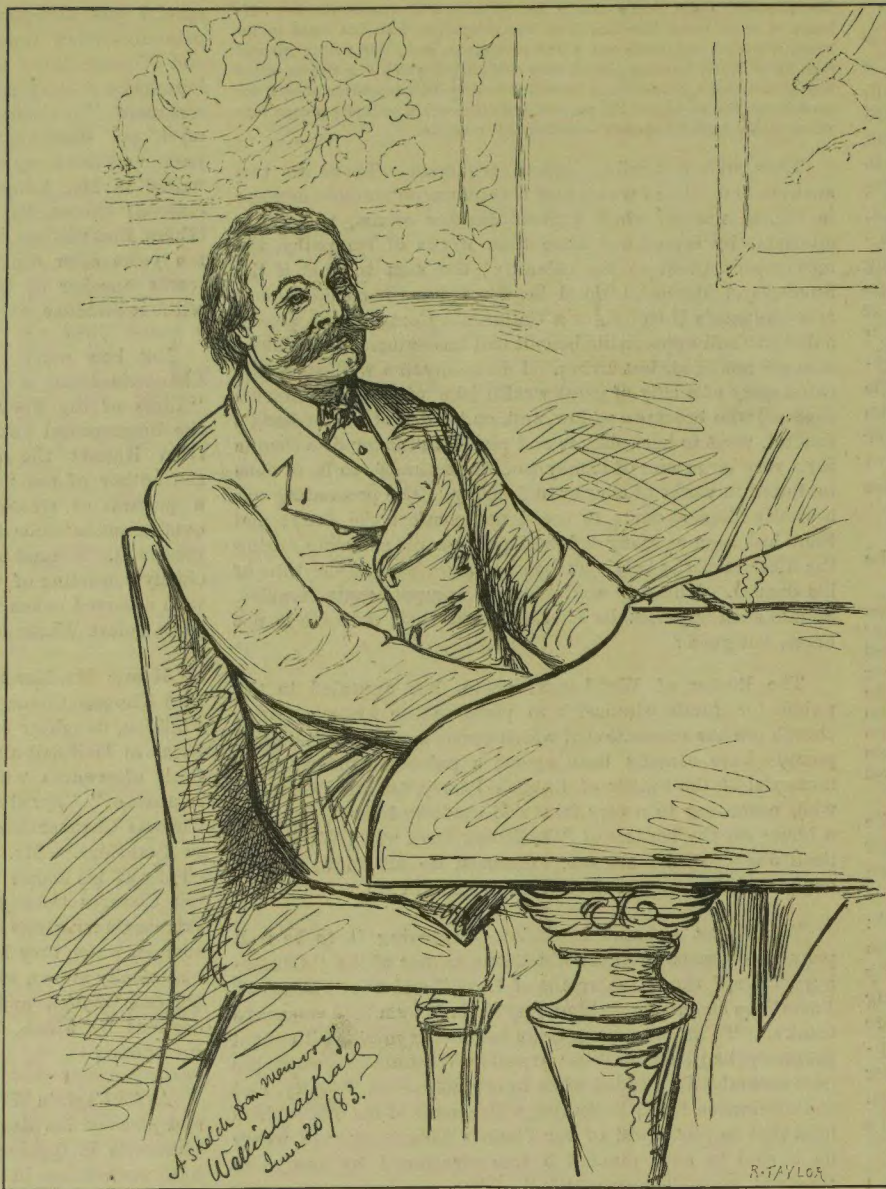
G. A. S.



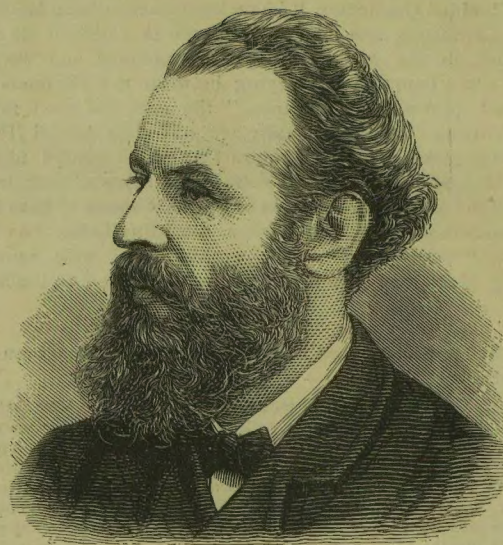
THE LATE MR. SAMUEL SIDNEY,
SECRETARY TO THE AGRICULTURAL HALL.

THE LATE MR. HENRY S. LEIGH.

It will be long before the place vacated in Clubland of "workers in literature, art, and the drama," by the death of Mr. Henry S. Leigh is filled up, if, indeed, it ever can be; for "Harry Leigh"—as he was familiarly known amongst the circles where he loved to air his wit and his cynicisms—was peculiarly a remnant of a Bohemia the people of which have almost altogether disappeared. In such places as the Savage Club, where he was an old and valued member, "The old order changeth, yielding place to new," and the class of humourists to which Leigh belonged has almost passed away like a generation leaving no successor. Henry S.

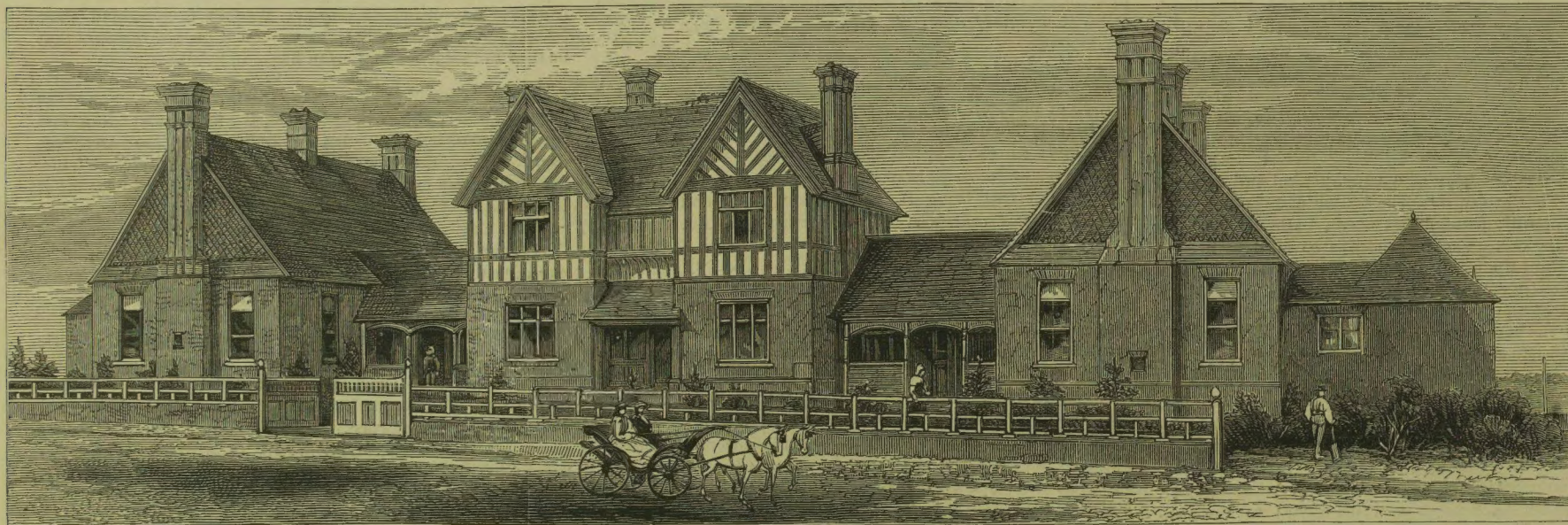


THE LATE MR. H. S. LEIGH.

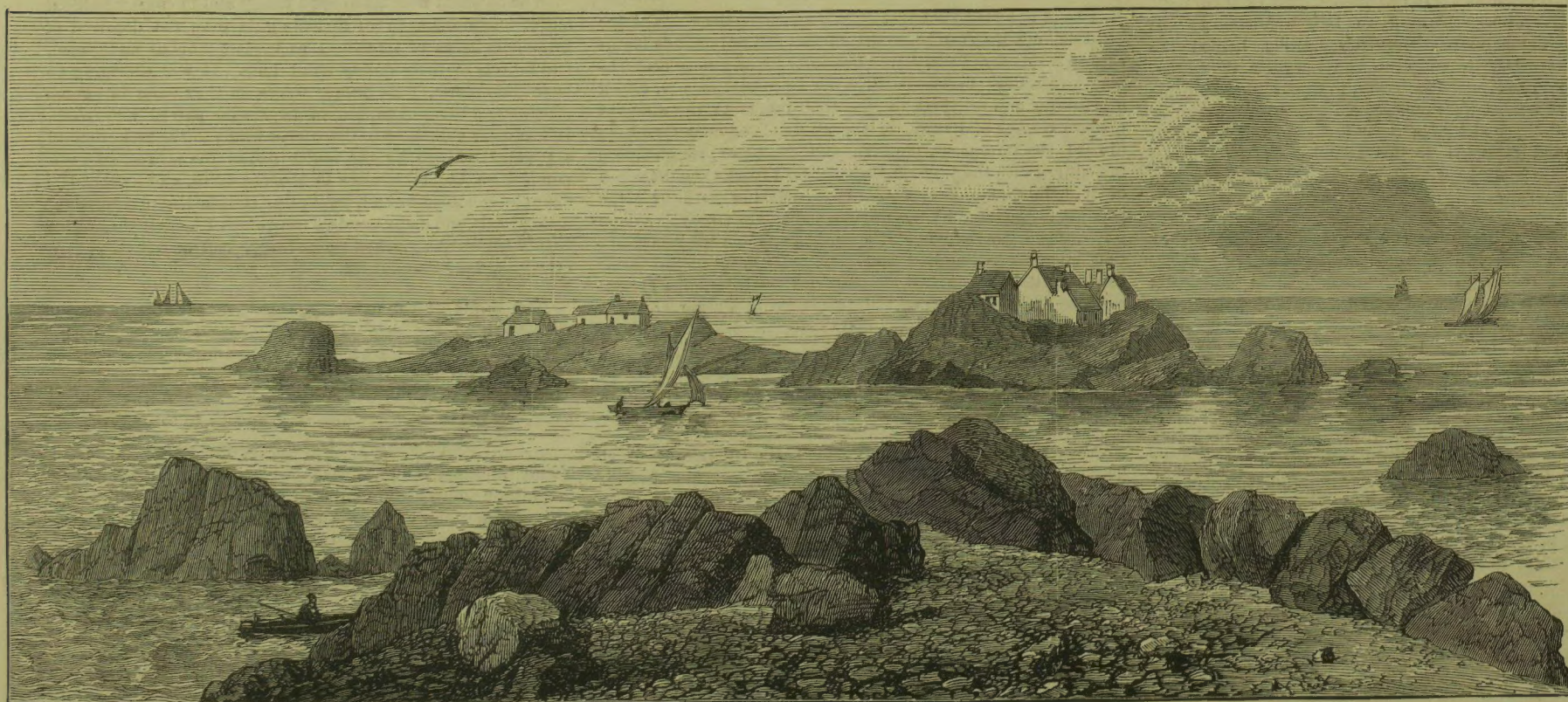


ALDERMAN T. ROE, M.P. FOR DERBY.

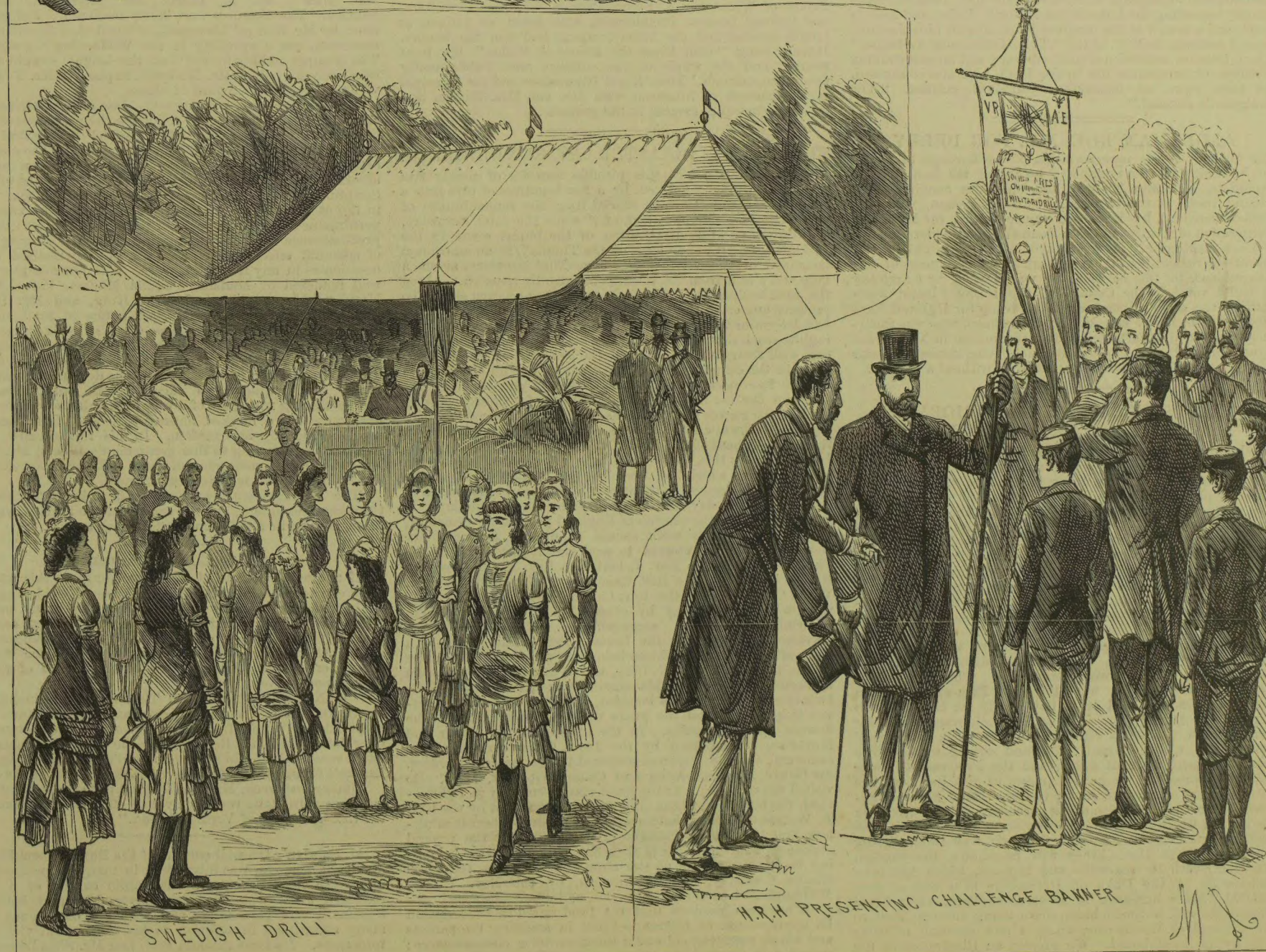
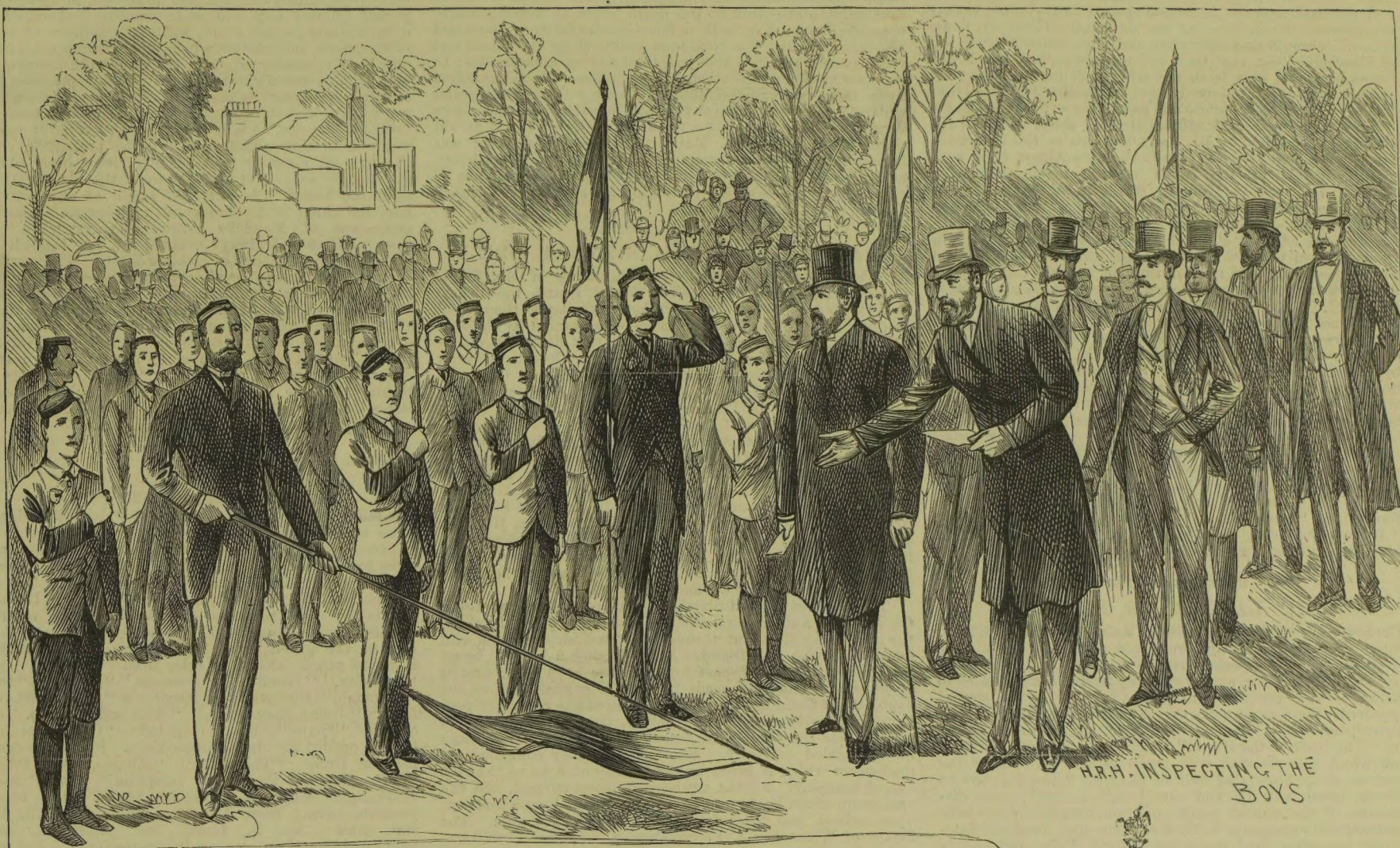
Leigh will to the world at large be known by his charming "Carols of Cockaigne," "Gillott and Goosequill," and his more recent "Strains from the Strand." His work as a writer of libretto for comic opera, though highly skilful and always in good taste, was not sufficiently distinctive and original to interfere with the claims of his "Vers de Société"; and his highly-polished lyrics of London life and scenes will outlive much louder and more ambitious work of some of his contemporaries. No man had a greater claim to write the ballads of his native streets than Henry S. Leigh; his life was that of a veritable Londoner—never moving frequently or far out of a beaten track in the great city at any time—indeed, after the death of his friend and neigh-



THE PRINCESS ALICE MEMORIAL HOSPITAL AT EASTBOURNE, TO BE OPENED TO-DAY BY THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.



THE ECRÉHOU ISLETS, BETWEEN JERSEY AND FRANCE.



DRILL COMPETITION OF THE LONDON BOARD SCHOOLS BEFORE THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES AT BUCKHURST HILL.

bour, Walter Thornbury, where he had lived for years and heard "the pigeons coo on Wood's Hotel," he moved into chambers in the Strand. There he may be said to have lived altogether, his existence being pretty nearly limited by Temple Bar and Charing-cross. In the genial circle of the Savage Club, which holds its seat in the immediate precincts of his beloved Strand, "Harry" Leigh will be more missed than anywhere else. He was a positive institution in that coterie of artists, actors, and literary men. His wit was never so bright as when, with keen and polished repartee, he fenced against half-a-dozen worthy opponents. Here, too, at the customary Saturday house dinner, he would sit at the piano and sing some of his "Carols of Cockaigne"—a rare treat for those who had not before heard him, and ever fresh and irresistible to those who were familiar with them. Never robust, his health for some time had been very feeble; but no one looked for a speedy or sudden departure of the bright spirit. He was about to write the address to be spoken by Mr. Barry Sullivan at the entertainment to be given by the Savage Club at the Albert Hall, next month, in aid of the funds of the Royal College of Music. He went to Margate (his wildest flight) to gain strength and freshness for the task. He wrote his name in the club attendance book the morning of his departure, appending the letters "P. P. C.": he never entered it again. On his return to town a friend asked him if he had finished the address. He said no, but that he had got the first line fixed, although it was not original. On being asked to give it he replied, "Music hath charms to soothe the savage breast." He did not live to finish it, for next day he was dead. On Friday week he was buried at Brompton Cemetery, the whole of the impressive Church of England burial service being read by the Rev. Mr. Lindsay, of St. Clement Danes in the Strand, amidst a large gathering of well-known representatives of the various branches of art and literature, who stood bare-headed round the coffin of their dead friend, showing him the last mark of affection and esteem at the grave. The coffin, which was thickly covered with wreaths, bore the simple inscription, "Henry Sambrook Leigh. Born March 29, 1837. Died June 16, 1883." Our Engraving represents H. S. Leigh singing one of his "Carols of Cockaigne"—perhaps "The Twins" or "Uncle John," or "The Leech"—and is from "A Memory Sketch," made by Mr. Wallis Mackay after his friend's death, and presented by him to the Savage Club.

W. M.

THE LATE MR. S. SIDNEY.

The Secretary of the Agricultural Hall, Mr. Samuel Sidney, whose death was recently announced, had frequently done active service in the official business of public undertakings in London. He was the author of many useful contributions to statistical and practical literature, as well as of several approved treatises upon the breeding and rearing of agricultural stock. Among his numerous published works are "The Book of the Horse," which first appeared in 1873, and which was received with much favour, arriving at the honours of an illustrated edition in 1879; "The Pig, how to choose, breed, cut up, and cure him," in 1857; some discussions of the railway gauge question that was so rife with controversial arguments thirty-five years ago; books of topography regarding the Lake District, North Wales, and Derbyshire, and a review of the progress of farming in Lincolnshire; a good account, in 1852, of the "Three Colonies of Australia," which likewise reached a second edition; and an entertaining romance of Australian life in the Bush. He also conducted, for some years, an instructive periodical entitled "The Emigrant's Journal."

ALDERMAN ROE, M.P. FOR DERBY.

The vacancy in the representation of the Borough of Derby has been filled by the unopposed return of the local Liberal candidate, Alderman Thomas Roe, an active member of the Liberal Party in the borough. This gentleman, who is a timber-merchant, has long been connected with the Municipal Corporation of Derby, as Town Councillor and Alderman, and is also a magistrate. He was Mayor of Derby in 1867, and is one of the School Board. Alderman Roe is fifty years of age. As candidate for this election, he was selected by a majority of ballot votes in the Council of the Derby Liberal Association, the other Liberal candidate being Sir Ughtred Kay-Shuttleworth, Bart., late M.P. for Hastings, who was Chairman of Lord Hartington's Election Committee in North-East Lancashire in 1880. The hon. Baronet having retired in favour of Alderman Roe, the latter was returned without a contest.

THE PRINCESS ALICE MEMORIAL HOSPITAL, EASTBOURNE.

The hospital which the Prince and Princess of Wales are to open at Eastbourne this day (Saturday) has been built by private subscriptions from the residents and visitors at that watering place. The late Princess Alice paid more than one visit to Eastbourne after her marriage, and she was so much beloved that when the news of her untimely death reached England it was at once resolved by the inhabitants of Eastbourne that some permanent tribute should be raised to her memory. The original idea was to erect a clock or a drinking fountain, but the amount collected was found to be large enough to admit of a hospital being built instead. Eastbourne already possessed a hospital for contagious diseases and a convalescent home, so the committee resolved to build a hospital for patients who had been the victims of accident, or who were suffering from some malady not in any way contagious. The foundation-stone of this hospital was laid by Princess Christian twelve months ago, and it is now ready for the reception of patients. It contains a male and a female ward, with four beds in each, two wards with two beds in each, five nurses' rooms above, with the usual offices and serving-rooms. The cost is estimated at about £4000, and the Princess of Wales has kindly promised to receive purses of not less than five guineas at the opening ceremony to-day. Their Royal Highnesses, after the conclusion of the ceremony, will be driven on the road to Beachy Head, to the new waterworks, which have been built at a cost of £20,000. On their way back, passing the Convalescent Home, they will be shown the western extension, with its sea-walls and terraces, which has been undertaken by the Duke of Devonshire at a cost of over £60,000. After luncheon in Devonshire Park, their Royal Highnesses will, if time admits, drive along the sea front to the east end of Eastbourne, where a new sea-wall is being built by the local board. We present an illustration of the Princess Alice Memorial Hospital, from a photograph by Mr. Lavis, of Eastbourne.

The Bank of Ireland in Dublin was decorated on Monday with flags in honour of its centenary, and the event was publicly commemorated by the distribution to all the employés of a bonus of 10 per cent on each man's salary, amounting to about £10,000.

THE ECREHOU ISLETS, JERSEY.

Some discussion was recently provoked by the rash and unauthorised action of a French naval commander in pretending to question the territorial sovereignty of her Majesty's Crown over this group of rocky islets, which are situated twice as near to Jersey as to the French coast, and which have, from time immemorial, belonged to the Channel Islands. We are indebted to Mr. Cyril B. Harcourt for the Sketch we have engraved, which was taken at high tide, showing all the inhabited portion of the Ecrehou group. These islets are about four miles north-west of the north coast of Jersey, nearly opposite Bouley Bay, with a fair channel between them and the main island. The total area occupied by the shoals and rocks of this group is not less than sixteen square miles; to the west are the rocks called Les Dirouilles. Upon the larger rocks there is some vegetable soil, with a little pasture and cultivation, for which one or two farm-houses, or cottages, have been erected, as well as for the fishery. The ruins of an old chapel dedicated to St. Mary still remain, and there was formerly here a priory dependent on the Abbey of Val Richer, near Lisieux, in Normandy. The position of Ecrehou is of some importance as a fishing-station, and also for the military defence of the Channel Islands.

BOARD SCHOOL CHILDREN AT DRILL.

At Knighton, Buckhurst-hill, the residence of Mr. E. N. Buxton, Chairman of the London School Board, the Prince and Princess of Wales took part last Saturday in the annual inspection of drill and bodily exercises performed by children belonging to the various schools which that Board has established. Mr. and Mrs. Buxton received the Royal party on their arrival, a detachment of the Hon. Artillery Company acting as a guard of honour. Their Royal Highnesses, who were accompanied by Princesses Louise, Victoria, and Maud, were conducted to a tent, facing which the boys' column, consisting of twelve companies, and the girls' column, of six companies, were drawn up. Among those present were the Lord Mayor of London and the Lady Mayoress, Lord and Lady Anson, Lord Carlisle, Lord and Lady Aberdare, Lord and Lady Lawrence, Lord and Lady Reay, the Bishop of St. Albans and Mrs. Cloughton, Viscount Lewisham, M.P., Sir Fowell and Lady Victoria Buxton, Mr. and Mrs. Mundella, Sir James M'Garel-Hogg, M.P., and Lady M'Garel-Hogg, the High Sheriff of Essex and Mrs. Oxley Parker, the Right Hon. W. E. Forster, M.P., and Mrs. Forster.

The band of the industrial school ship Shaftesbury played the National Anthem, and the children gave a Royal salute, the girls being then put through the Swedish extension drill by Miss Martina Berginand. After singing a Danish hymn they retired. A march-past followed, the boys going first in open column and afterwards in quarter column and at the double; and then, forming open column at the rear, they performed extension and other exercises, acquitting themselves so well that they gained a hearty round of applause from the assembled company. Subsequently they competed for the banner which is given by the Society of Arts to the best drilled company. All the twelve companies entered, and the final competition lay between the boys of the Berwick-street, Soho, school, and those from Gideon-road, Battersea. The Prince of Wales, Sir T. Fowell Buxton, Viscount Lewisham, and Colonel Lennox Prendergast, who acted as judges, at length decided that the latter company had won the trophy. Having sung "God Bless the Prince of Wales" the boys retired, and the whole of the children were subsequently treated to a dinner. Their Royal Highnesses and the principal visitors partook of luncheon with Mr. and Mrs. Buxton in a capacious marquee erected in the grounds.

THE GREAT DISASTER AT SUNDERLAND.

It will be long before this pitiable sacrifice of nearly two hundred children, "enticed by a few handfuls of toys into a pit of destruction," can be effaced from the remembrance of those who have thought much of it since the fatal Saturday, the 16th inst. Our illustration of the burial scene in the Bishopwearmouth Cemetery, on the Tuesday, is an additional memorial of this terrible disaster. That cemetery, about a mile and a half from the town, is beautifully situated. Along the road leading to it the people were thick on each side. To prevent any crowding in the graveyard itself, the authorities had determined that none but the friends or relatives following the dead should be allowed inside the gates as the funeral cars with their burdens entered the grounds. Provision was made in the cemetery for the reception of one hundred bodies in the free part of the ground, twenty graves being set apart for the use of Dissenters, and thirty for Church people. Each of the graves was dug so as to admit of two coffins being placed lengthways at the bottom, and the space occupied was in the one case about 60 ft. by 10 ft., and in the other 90 ft. by 10 ft. In addition to this, there were many graves in different parts of the ground which had been bought by the parents of the deceased. Altogether, fifty-three interments were arranged to take place that day, and the remainder on Wednesday. It was arranged, in the Church of England part of the cemetery, that the first day's work should be divided amongst five clergymen who volunteered to perform the last duties of the Church—namely, the Rev. J. Fell, the Rev. A. E. Love, the Rev. J. C. Walker, the Rev. Canon Scott Moncrieff, the Rev. W. F. Cosgrave, and the Rev. Canon W. R. Burnell. They were relieved next day by others, the Rev. Canon Cockin superintending these arrangements. The boy James Hayhurst belonged to the Rectory Park School, and, as a mark of respect, the children belonging to his class, in charge of the teacher, Mr. H. G. Cray, and a monitor named John Mackenzie, accompanied his remains to the grave. Each of the twenty-six boys carried a bouquet, and at the end of the service they approached the grave two by two and strewed the flowers upon the coffin. In the afternoon, the Mayor and Mayoress, accompanied by the Town Clerk, arrived at the cemetery, and the Mayoress scattered flowers upon the graves. Sir Henry Havelock-Allan and Colonel Gourley, M.P., also visited the cemetery. At the Sunderland Cemetery in Ryhope-road, the interment of the children was conducted by the Rev. B. Waters, Rector of Sunderland. The Nonconformist ministers and the Roman Catholic priests conducted the funeral service for many children of their own people. Those belonging to the north side of the river were buried in the Mere Knolls Cemetery, Monkwearmouth, by the Rev. W. A. M'Gonigle, Vicar of St. Cuthbert's, and other ministers.

It has been resolved that the fund raised by subscription be appropriated as follows:—First, in assisting the parents and others requiring aid under the distressing circumstances; secondly, in erecting one or more memorials, at a cost not exceeding £250; and thirdly, in the establishment and endowment of a convalescent home for children. The Mayor to receive subscriptions."

The Great Eastern Railway Company have issued a pleasantly written gossiping Guide to the Continent, written by Mr. Percy Lindley and illustrated by Mr. Francis Butler and Mr. Alfred Bryan.

Extra Supplement.

"CHERRIES."

This picture, by a French artist, M. Edenfeldt, representing simply a lady with a basket of summer fruit, is full of agreeable associations, which may very well be left to take their natural effect upon the mind of a reader not averse to enjoying the pleasant things of life. Her comely and cheerful aspect, with the sprightly air that she preserves, in spite of an imposing plumed hat and wide muslin neckerchief lending extra dignity to her attire, befits the bringer of a delicious rustic repast, such as that which Eve, wearing nothing but her own beauty unadorned, once set before the archangel, guest of Adam, in the domestic bower of their primeval Paradise. It is, perhaps, only by the name of the artist, containing the word Eden, that this comparison has been suggested; and the taste for cherries, as well as for apples, has never been out of vogue from that remote period to the present day, whatever changes of manners and fashions have been adopted by the female sex. "O ruddier than the cherry, O sweeter than the berry!" is a lyrical strain of admiration which has its force and charm of appropriate meaning, independent of Handel's music. Truly, when perfectly ripe, which is not always granted by our English climate, there is no more luscious vegetable dainty. The very "stone" of it, though hard to break, contains an exquisitely palatable kernel, the essence of which is, in our experience, the finest flavour known to human taste. For cherries, therefore, let us all, young and old, continue to be thankful in each returning summer of our lives. Madame or Mademoiselle, whoever you may be, we feel much indebted to the artist for introducing you to our presence this day. "Voulez-vous des cerises, Monsieur?" she kindly asks, while frankly proffering the ample store. "Mille remerciements" is the least that we can say in reply to such a gift from her hands.

MUSIC.

THE TRIENNIAL HANDEL FESTIVAL.

The tenth celebration at the Crystal Palace (the eighth held there triennially) closed yesterday (Friday) week. In our previous record of the performances, we could only partially refer to the second day, when a selection was given from various sacred and secular works by Handel. The extracts ranged from the year 1711, the period when the Italian opera "Rinaldo" was produced—at the beginning of Handel's English career—down to 1751, the date of "Jephthah," the last of the grand series of oratorios. The selection also included pieces, choral or solo, from "Deborah," "Saul," "Solomon," "Theodora," "Susanna," "Joshua," "Samson," "Athaliah," the setting of Dryden's "Ode on St. Cecilia's Day," "Judas Maccabæus," "Acis and Galatea," and the opera of "Alcina"—the overture to the "Occasional Oratorio" having opened the day's proceedings. Special features were the air (from "Theodora") "Angels, ever bright and fair," and "Let the bright seraphim" (from "Samson") charmingly sung by Madame Albani—the other solo vocalists having been Mesdames Patey, Trebelli, Valleria, and Suter; Mr. E. Lloyd, Mr. McGuckin, and Mr. Santley. The choruses were finely rendered. The performance, by Mr. Best (of Liverpool), of the first of the set of organ concertos, was a specialty in the Wednesday's programme. The trumpet obbligato to "Let the bright seraphim" was effectively played by Mr. McGrath, in place of Mr. T. Harper, who was absent on account of illness.

The Friday's performance—the close of the Festival—consisted of "Israel in Egypt," following the precedent of former occasions. The choice of "The Messiah" for the first day, as said in our previous notice, is a very judicious one, the work being essentially representative of Handel's genius, and an imperishable monument of sublime musical thought associated with Holy Scripture and our native tongue. As a grand climax, "Israel in Egypt" is the most suitable work that could be chosen for performance in the vast space of the Crystal Palace; the great predominance of choral writing in this oratorio offering a series of splendid effects, which were as grandly realised on this occasion as in any former instance. The few solo pieces were well rendered by Madame Valleria, Madame Patey, Miss A. Marriott, Mr. E. Lloyd, Mr. F. King, and Mr. Bridson. Madame Valleria sang at very short notice in replacement of Miss A. Williams, in consequence of this lady's disagreement with the management, as explained in her letter published in the daily papers. The chief effect in the solo music was made by Mr. Lloyd's very fine rendering of the declamatory air "The enemy said," which was encored with enthusiasm. The chorus-singing was again of a very high order, every movement having created a marked impression. The Hailstone chorus was encored by acclamation. In his replacement of Sir Michael Costa (owing to this gentleman's illness) Mr. Manns has proved his possession of rare skill and power in the direction of these gigantic performances.

The arrangements—musical and administrative—were throughout excellent, and the success of the Festival was complete, both in its artistic and its financial aspects.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY.

Brief notice will suffice of the proceedings at this establishment since our last week's record. Madame Patti has appeared in the title-character of "Semiramide," the florid music of which she sang with a richness of voice and fluent execution that fully equalled any of her previous performances of the part. Another repetition of familiar excellence was the Arsace of Madame Scalchi; the other features of the cast require no comment.

"Le Nozze di Figaro"—on Thursday week—included, as in previous seasons, the fine performances of Madame Albani and Madame Pauline Lucca, respectively, as the Countess and Cherubino. Madame Repetto sang the music of Susanna with fluent vocalisation, and Signor Cotogni's Figaro and Signor De Reszke's Count Almaviva were valuable features of the cast.

During last week, Madame Durand gave fresh proof of her merits as a dramatic vocalist by her effective performance in the title-character of Verdi's "Aida."

M. Sainton's farewell concert at the Royal Albert Hall, on Monday afternoon, was interesting in many respects—first as being the leave-taking, in his public career, of a highly esteemed artist who has won universal respect both professionally and personally; and, secondly, on account of the many attractions in addition to his own skilful violin performances. Madame Adelina Patti and Mr. Sims Reeves were announced in the programme, but both were unable to appear in consequence of indisposition. There was still, however, a strong array of vocal talent in the presence of Madame Trebelli, Madame Sainton-Dolby, Mr. E. Lloyd, Mr. V. Rigby, Mr. Santley, and other artists. M. Sainton—who was warmly greeted—displayed his well-known skill as a violinist by his performance of two solos of his own composition, and the Andante and Finale from Mendelssohn's Concerto. Madame Sainton-Dolby, who also appeared for the last time



CHERRIES.

FROM A PICTURE BY EDLFFELDT.

in public, on this occasion sang Blumenthal's song, "The days that are no more," and Claribel's ballad, "Strangers yet." There were many other attractive features in the programme; not, however, calling for special mention. There was a full orchestra.

Sir Julius Benedict's forty-ninth annual concert took place, at St. James's Hall, on Tuesday afternoon, when—as on previous occasions—a large audience was attracted by the varied and interesting programme. Madame Pauline Lucca sang the concert-giver's romance, "Ange adoré;" Miss Beata Francis gave his brilliant variations on "Le Carnaval de Venise;" to Mr. F. King and Mr. E. Lloyd were assigned, respectively, the songs, "When first this lonely shore" and "The Shipwrecked Heart," both from Sir J. Benedict's cantata "Graziella;" Mr. Lloyd and Santley gave the duet, "The moon has raised," from the composer's opera "The Lily of Killarney" an effective new song, "Comrades," sung by Mr. F. King, and a "Hunting Song," by the Coward family quartet, having closed the selection from Sir J. Benedict's vocal works. His pianoforte duet on themes from "Der Freischütz" was played by himself and Lady Benedict, and his powers as a pianist were specially manifested in a "Nocturne" and a "Rondeau" of his own, Lady Benedict and Mr. J. Thomas having been associated in a duet for pianoforte and harp, the joint composition of her husband and the harpist. Besides the artists named, Madame Trebelli, Mdle. Marimon, Miss Santley, Mdle. Elly Warnots, Madame Rose Hersee, the Misses Robertson, Mr. Maas, Mr. and Mrs. Georg Henschel, and other less known vocalists contributed to an enormously long programme, which included skilful pianoforte, violin, and violoncello performances, respectively, by Madame Sophie Menter, M. Musin, and Herr Hollman. The musical performances were agreeably contrasted by a very effective recitation delivered by Mrs. Kendal.

The last Richter concert but one took place on Monday evening. The programme did not include the promised performance, by Herr Henschel, of a manuscript pianoforte concerto of his own composition. There was, therefore, no novelty on the occasion calling for notice.

The concert of Mr. John Thomas, the eminent professor of the harp, took place at St. James's Hall last Saturday afternoon, and offered special attractions to admirers of the instrument. In addition to his own performances, the programme comprised those of other skilful harpists, and of well-known vocalists.

The excellent performances of the Cologne choir ("Kölner-Männer-Gesang-Verein") closed, with the tenth concert of the series, at St. James's Hall last Saturday evening.

That skilful pianist, Madame Helen Hopekirk, gave a recital at the Prince's Hall on Thursday, when her programme comprised pieces in the classical and brilliant styles.

Mr. Henry Leslie's choir (now conducted by Mr. Randegger) gave the fourth and last subscription concert of the season at St. James's Hall on Thursday evening. Of the performances we must speak next week.

Mr. Charles Hallé's agreeable chamber-music concerts, at the Grosvenor Gallery, are nearly terminated; the seventh, and last but one, having taken place yesterday (Friday) evening, when an interesting—although not novel—programme was performed; the executants having been Mr. Hallé (pianoforte), Madame Norman-Néruda (violin), Herr Straus (viola), and Herr F. Néruda (violoncello).

For yesterday (Friday) afternoon the fourth recital of that sterling pianist, Miss Emma Barnett, was announced to take place at the Prince's Hall.

Miss Edith Goldbro's second subscription concert took place on Wednesday evening at 46, Kensington Gardens-square, by permission of Messrs. Blüthner. Among the concerts of this week were those of Fraulein Hess (pianist) and Herr Hess (violinist) and Madame Dukas (vocalist); Miss Florence Waud's pianoforte recital being announced for this (Saturday) afternoon, at St. James's Hall.

Madame Sainton-Dolby's concert for the pupils of her Vocal Academy will be held next Thursday, at Steinway Hall; and Madame Jessie Morison's Students' Concert is announced for Friday next, at the Royal Academy of Music.

The new Italian opera by an English lady, Mrs. F. M. Steward (sister of Mr. J. Hilary Skinner), which is entitled "La Regina di Scozia," has been performed with great applause at Turin. The performance was attended by his Royal Highness the Duke of Aosta and other distinguished persons. We understand that there is some probability of this opera being put before a London audience before the end of the present season. It is, if we mistake not, the first example of a high-class tragic opera, both music and words in Italian, being composed by an English lady. The subject, a part of the story of Mary Stuart, is treated with great originality, and embraces a different period of the unfortunate Queen's life from that which poetry and romance have usually dealt with.

At a meeting of the subscribers to the "Henry Smart Memorial Fund" (the Rev. Canon Duckworth, D.D., in the chair), held on the 19th inst. at Trinity College, Mandeville-place, W., it was resolved that the amount available after expenses, about £500, should be devoted to the establishment of a perpetual exhibition at the Royal Academy of Music, bearing the name of Henry Smart, it having been found impracticable to carry out the original idea of establishing a musical scholarship at Oxford or Cambridge. The committee expressed their disappointment at the smallness of the sum contributed, and it was resolved that the trustees, in whose names the capital sum will be invested, be empowered to receive, and add thereto, any contributions which may be offered them. The musical public, which has so largely profited by the genius of Henry Smart, will thus still have an opportunity of doing honour to the memory of a gifted English composer. Contributions may be paid to the "Henry Smart Memorial Fund," at Messrs. Coutts's, 59, Strand, W.C.

Yesterday week, in the Dublin Court of Appeal, the Master of the Rolls gave judgment in a case in which it was sought to upset the disposition by the late Countess of Charlemont of family jewellery. By her will she disposed of family jewels and lace, value £7000, to the Hon. Mr. Spencer. The will was appealed against by the Earl of Charlemont, but was upheld.

The Lord Lieutenant and Lady Spencer arrived at Limerick on Monday to attend the Royal Agricultural Show. Replying to an address of welcome from the Limerick Corporation, his Excellency observed that Ireland had lately passed through a period of great distress and peril, but he hoped that an improvement had set in—that bitterness between individuals and classes would disappear, that all public men would co-operate in obtaining improved laws for the cultivation of Ireland's resources, the better education of the people, and the establishment of "a stronger and more suitable local government." Lord Spencer attended the Royal Agricultural Society's Show on Wednesday, and on Thursday night was present, with Countess Spencer, at a ball.

PARISIAN SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Paris, Tuesday, June 26.

The great event of the week has been the trial of that strange mixture of virtue and craziness, Mdle. Louise Michel, schoolmistress, blue-stocking, mystic poet, sister of mercy, petroleum-thrower during the Commune, and for the present the Jeanne d'Arc of anarchy. The accusation against Louise Michel was that of instigating the mob to rob some bakers' shops on the occasion of an Anarchist manifestation on the Esplanade des Invalides last March. Together with the *grande citoyenne*, seven other persons were accused either of pillage with violence or of distributing pamphlets and papers inciting soldiers and citizens to murder and revolution. In point of fact, the incidents which gave rise to this trial were of very small importance. In England they would not have been judged worthy of a higher tribunal than the police court, and Louise Michel and her handful of consorts would have been allowed to howl about anarchy to their hearts' content. Here, however, following perhaps too closely in the footsteps of the Empire, the Government has thought fit to magnify the affair, and to make of it a grand political trial. The jury even surpassed the Government in the importance it attached to the trial, and gave a severe verdict, in consequence of which Louise Michel has been condemned to six years' imprisonment and ten years' police surveillance, Pouget to eight years' imprisonment and ten years' surveillance, Moreau to one year's imprisonment, and two distributors of pamphlets, by default, each to two years' imprisonment. The other prisoners were acquitted. The press very generally pronounces against the severity of this sentence; and it is believed that if Louise Michel refuses to appeal, the Government will of its own accord commute the sentence. The Radical journals are attacking the Government furiously on account of this affair; and on Sunday the Revolutionary Congress, and an Anarchist assembly held at the Reine Blanche, protested against the "ignoble" conduct of the Government, and took note of the addresses of the jurymen, with a view to keeping an eye upon them in future. On the whole, the Louise Michel trial seems to have produced a very bad effect.

The Tonquin question remains apparently *in statu quo*. The Marquis Tseng had an interview with M. Jules Ferry last Friday, and then the Marquis left for London. Thereupon the newspaper and café diplomatists indulged in all kinds of conjectures, and the question was whether diplomatic relations between France and China were to be considered as being broken off or simply interrupted. As the Marquis Tseng is Ambassador at London as well as at Paris, and as his absence will only be of a few days, there is no reason to conclude that negotiations are broken off. Another question that troubles the amateur diplomatists is to know whether M. Grévy will reply to the letter that the Pope has recently addressed to his beloved son, *dilectissimo filio Julio*. In the letter in question the Pope expresses his desire to remain on good and cordial terms with the French Government, and begs M. Grévy to give his attention to certain laws now before Parliament, notably the laws on divorce, on obligatory military service for priests, and the unchristian educational laws. The election of M. Tirard to a life senatorship in place of the late M. Laboulaye, and the rumours of the retirement of M. Challemeil-Lacour from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, where he would be succeeded by M. Ferry, complete the week's budget of political news.

The novelist Gustave Aimard died last week at the St. Anne's Lunatic Asylum, at the age of sixty-three. Gustave Aimard began life as a cabin-boy, went out to California in the early gold-digging days, but found no gold; then he spent some time in Texas, whence he returned to Paris and took to writing novels of adventure, of which he produced no less than seventy-eight. Aimard, it is true, often described countries that he had never seen; but it is a calumny to say that he never saw any prairies but the plain of Saint Denis, or any sierras but those of Montmartre or Saint Cloud, as I have seen stated in several journals. A few months ago, while suffering from eczema, Aimard went mad with that peculiar madness called the *folie des grandeurs*, a form of lunacy that has taken possession of several French literary men and artists of late years.

The famous Tennis Court of Versailles, the Jeu de Paume, celebrated in the history of the French Revolution, has been converted into a museum, which was inaugurated by M. Jules Ferry last Wednesday. The museum will be devoted to revolutionary relics.—M. Victor Hugo, accompanied by Madame Lockroy and the inevitable grandchildren, is going to spend some time in Switzerland next month.—M. Daniel Bernard, dramatic critic, novelist, and editor of the letters of Hector Berlioz, died last week.—M. Ernest Renan has been elected by his colleagues of the Collège de France administrator, in place of M. Laboulaye. Their choice needs to be ratified by the President of the Republic, which is, of course, a pure formality.

The Committees of the Italian Chamber of Deputies met last Saturday and approved of the Commercial Treaty with England.—From Rome an account reaches us of a terrible catastrophe, which took place on Sunday evening at Dervio, a village on the banks of Lake Como. During a puppet show, exhibited in a farm-house there, some rubbish caught fire from the Bengal lights incidental to the performance, and a conflagration ensued, the appalling result of which was that forty-eight persons perished in the flames.

The Tell Chapel on the Lake of Lucerne, which has been restored by the Society of Swiss Artists, and decorated with some fine frescoes by M. Stuckelberg, was on Sunday formally handed over to the Government of Uri in the presence of Delegates of the Confederation and representatives of twenty cantons, attended by officials wearing the national costume.

A fire occurred last week in the Royal Dockyard at Amsterdam, by which property to the extent of between three and four millions of florins has been destroyed, including the Doggersbank, a man-of-war.

An exhibition of manufactures, fine arts, and agriculture will be held at Nice from Dec. 1, 1883, to May 1, 1884. Forms of application for space in the British section and all further particulars may be obtained from Mr. Edmund Johnson, 1, Castle-street, Holborn.

Yesterday week the Emperor William entertained the Queen of Roumania and the Crown Prince of Sweden at Ems. On Friday his Majesty received the King of Denmark's visit. Prince Albrecht of Prussia was on Monday installed as Grand Master of the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem. The Crown Prince and the Duke of Edinburgh were present at the ceremony.—The Lower House of the Prussian Diet last Saturday, after an unimportant debate, adopted the remaining clauses of the Ecclesiastical Bill as approved by the Committee.

The King of Denmark returned to Copenhagen on Saturday from Kissingen.

The Norwegian Storting on the 20th inst. rejected, by 80 to 32 votes, a proposal to increase the allowance made to the Crown Prince by 50,000 krone, on the ground of the present

political situation. The Storting was closed last Saturday by M. Selmer, Minister of State.

The Emperor Alexander on the 20th inst. held a reception of officers and civil functionaries at the Palace at Gatchina. Afterwards several deputations of the Estates were introduced, and presented bread and salt as tokens of homage on his Majesty's coronation. All were entertained at luncheon.

The Marquis of Lorne has replied to the address from the Dominion House of Commons expressing regret at his approaching departure, and in the course of his reply dwelt on the fact that in no other land have the last seventeen years witnessed such progress as has been made in Canada since confederation.—The visit of the Governor-General and Princess Louise to Toronto in connection with the Art Exhibition in that city proved a great success. The Vice-Regal party met with the most enthusiastic reception.

The United States Cabinet on Tuesday discussed the question of the pauper immigrants, the result of their deliberations being the issue of an order to the Custom-house authorities at New York to co-operate with the Immigration Commissioners with a view to prevent the landing of paupers at that place, and, in the event of any having already disembarked, to have them reshipped to the port whence they came.

Disastrous floods have occurred on the Lower Missouri. Thousands of acres of farm land are laid waste, and the crops destroyed. Great damage has also been done by the overflowing of the Mississippi River between St. Louis and Cairo.

The Legislative Council of India has adopted the Central Provinces Land Bill. In the course of the debate, Mr. Ilbert stated that the object of the Bill was to strengthen the tenants against the landlords.—The Government are passing a Bill for the protection of inventions shown at the Calcutta International Exhibition. The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal (President of the Executive Committee) has approved the granting of facilities in the Custom House godowns for storing exhibits before installation in the exhibition building. Reports received at Calcutta justify expectations of a very large collection of exhibits from Australia.

The Queensland Parliament was opened on Tuesday by the Acting-Governor, who announced that regulations for the importation of Indian coolies would be submitted.

The proprietors of the *Melbourne Argus* have dispatched Mr. William Armitage, a Fellow of the Linnean Society, at the head of an exploring party to New Guinea. The expedition, which is fully equipped for the purpose, has started for Cooktown and Thursday Island.

CITY ECHOES.

WEDNESDAY.

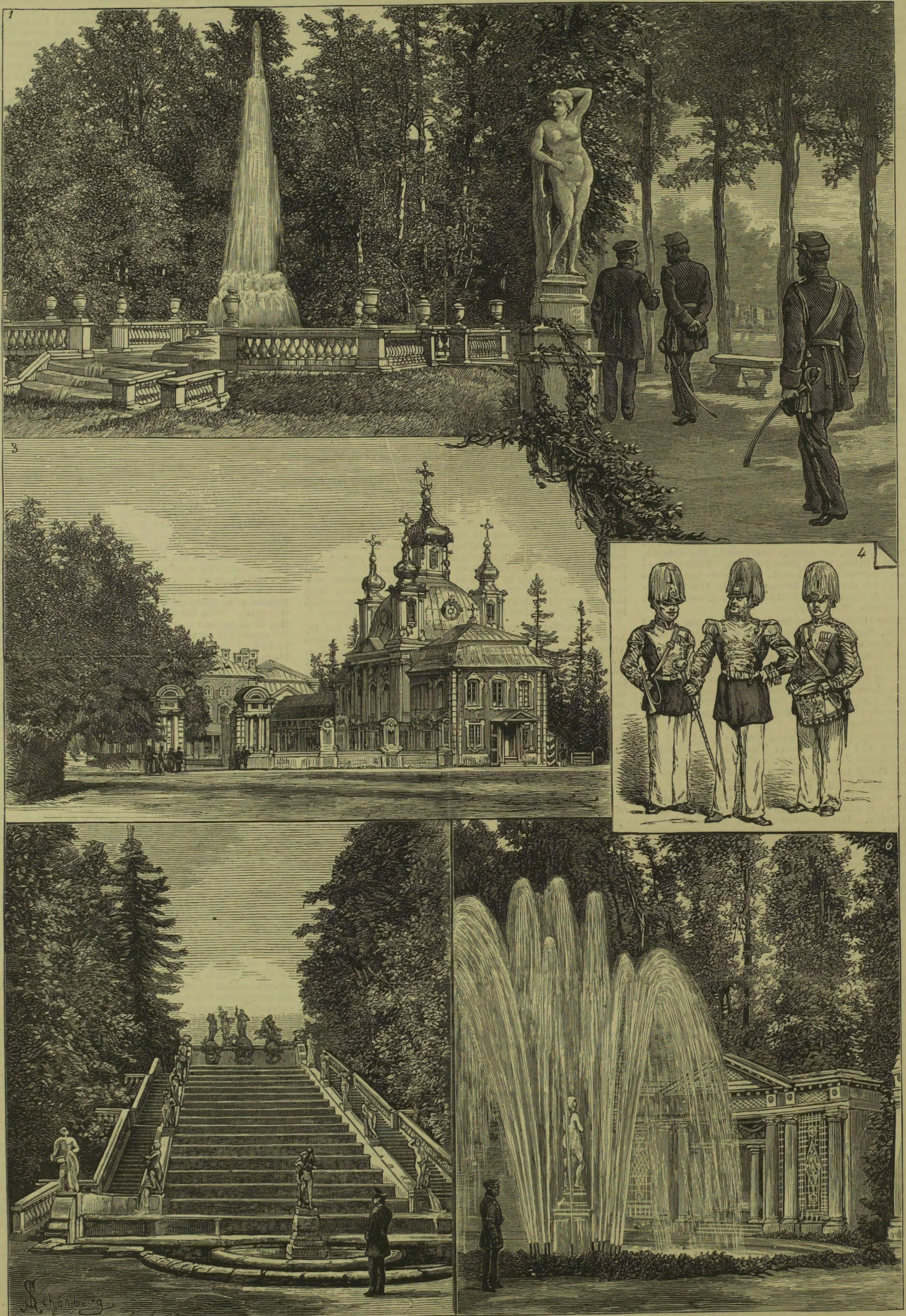
A succession of failures in the States, the result of "corners" in land and other commodities, have quite checked the upward tendency of all the stock markets. The much-needed advance was started by the prevalence of better prices in New York, and it was not unnatural that a relapse there should be followed by a reaction on this side. The extent of the decline in American railways was about 1 to 2 per cent. Here there has been nothing like a uniform backward movement, but not the less it is apparent that the life has once more been taken out of business. Yet there is nothing against prices which can be pointed at as conspicuous. There is merely a lack of "go" all round. With the fine midsummer weather of late prevailing, it is natural to dwell upon agricultural affairs; and, in the absence of nearer points of interest, "the City" is coming to talk of the harvest as the one contingency upon which business of all kinds hangs. If that is good—as, happily, it so far promises to be—all is expected to go well; and in the mean time the market can but utilise any opportunity which may present itself for stimulating public interest in prices.

As Canadian land is now a subject of special interest, it is some assistance to fall back upon experience as an aid in estimating the future. The Canada Company has been in business since 1826, and it has so advantageously sold its lands in Canada that the capital has long since been repaid, except as regards £1 per share. On that £1 per share dividends are now being paid; but all income above £4 per share is, under an Act obtained in 1881, to be used in purchasing shares for cancellation until the number of such shares is reduced to 4458. They are at present 8598, and as the price of the shares is generally about £100, it takes a relatively large sum to buy up the shares. In 1880 and 1881 the maximum of £4 per share was paid, but in 1882 the yield was £3 per share. This falling off was probably due to the property of the company being in the older parts of Canada, while, as is well known, the rush has of late been to the North-West. This was an interruption, however, which was soon to be made good, and this year there is a return to £4. High as the shares now are their future must be still greater, as nothing is more certain than that as a country gets settled up land rises in value.

It transpired at the very interesting meeting of the Hudson's Bay Company on Tuesday that, though land to the value of about a million sterling has been sold, about three fourths of which is payable by instalments not yet due, the arrears amount to only £70,000. There is no room in this for the complaints which have been made under this head. The company's financial future is now shown to be even more favourable than I sketched out last week. Speculative interest in the company increases, and must apparently further increase; but it is some satisfaction to those who regard the company from the investor's stand-point that the directors do not willingly yield to the demands made upon them to do anything to pander to these indications. The publication of monthly returns of lands sold and cash received in the land department would in my opinion be injurious to the best interests of the company, and so the board and the majority of those present at the meeting agreed in thinking. The imputation that on the present method the board and the chief officials had the opportunity of acting in advance of the shareholders, or of enabling others to act, was followed by some statements to the effect that information did leak out. It would probably be fairer to say that, owing to the increased publicity in regard to Canadian land affairs, reliable guesses could be made as to what the company had to distribute. The Hudson's Bay Board and officers have always had the reputation of being very reticent, and this is a quality which they still cultivate.

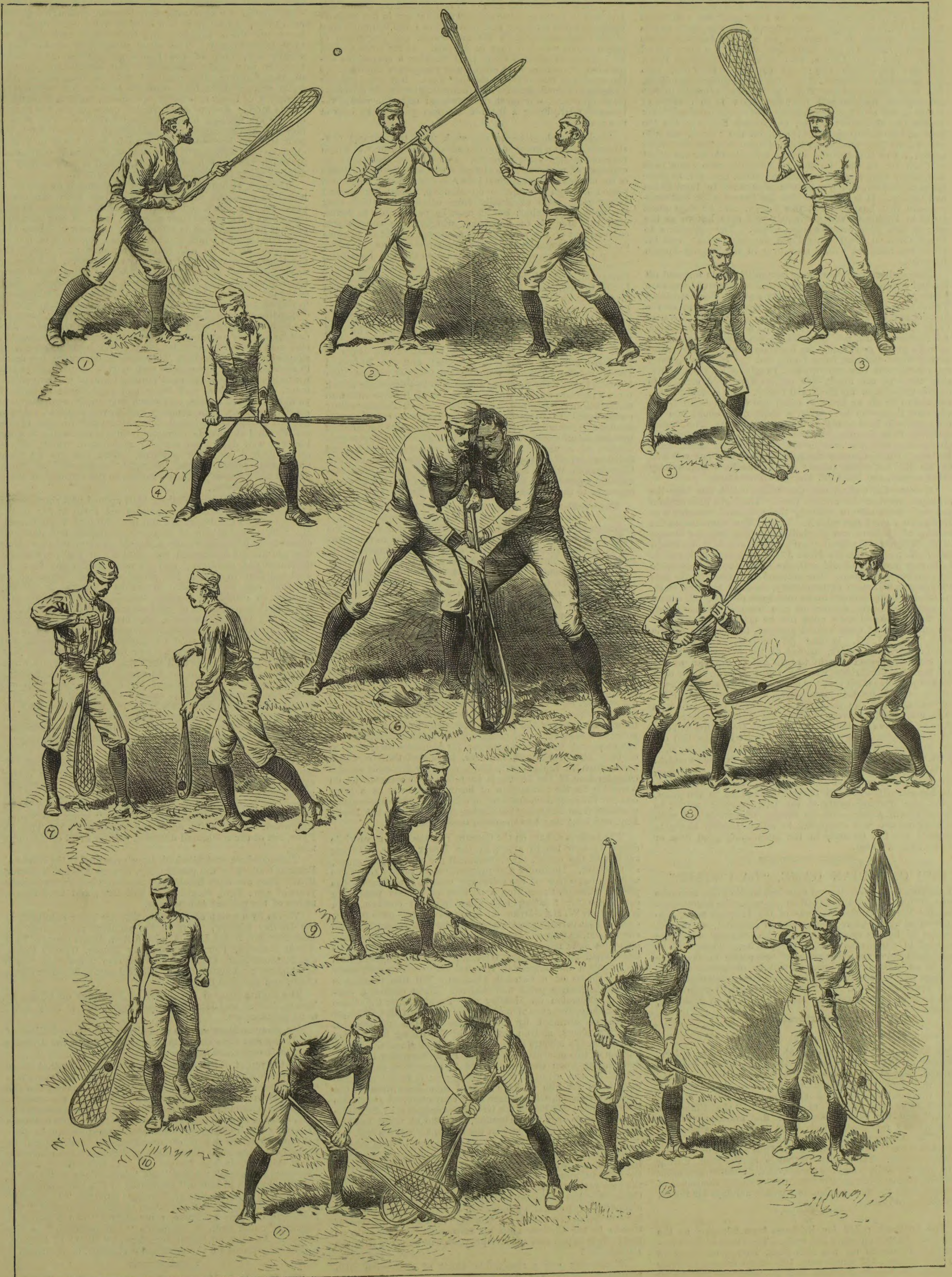
At the settlement which began this morning some stocks proved scarce, including one or two classes of Grand Trunk and a few English railways; but generally it was noticeable that the accounts open are on a reduced scale. The depression of Egyptian bonds attracted more attention than did the settlement. They are being largely sold in connection with the panic which has broken out in Egypt in regard to the cholera. It is not yet possible at this distance to say how much ground for uneasiness there really is, but apparently business is practically suspended.

The Edinburgh Town Council on Tuesday agreed to confer the freedom of the city on the Earl of Rosebery.



1. Pyramid Fountain. 2. The Emperor's Walk. 3. Church at the Palace of Peterhof. 4. Musicians of the Preobajenski Regiment. 5. The Golden Stairs. 6. Eva Fountain.

THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA'S PALACE AT PETERHOF.



1. Catching. 2 and 3. Checking. 4. Long Throw. 5. Picking Up. 6. A Tussle. 7 and 8. Dodging and Checking. 9. Flat Catch. 10. Running. 11. Facing. 12. Throwing and Goal-Keeping.

THE CANADIAN GAME OF LA CROSSE.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

Continuous dry weather seriously affected the strength of the fields at Stockbridge last week, where the racing was not nearly so interesting or important as was the case twelve months ago. The Cup itself, for which there was a large number of subscribers, produced only three runners; and Iroquois, though six furlongs can scarcely be considered his distance, made short work of Scobell and Magician. The victory was a very popular one, as the winner was nominated by the Prince of Wales. Iroquois will not run again in this country; indeed, he is now on his way to America, where he will ultimately join Mortemer at Mr. Lorillard's stud farm. The jady Aranza, who won the Johnstone Plate, has also gone with him; but Sachem (8 st. 9 lb.), who ran second to Seahorse (7 st.) for the Beaufort Handicap, has been purchased by Tom Cannon and remains in this country, so backers will doubtless have more chances of losing money over him. Sandiway had a comparatively easy task in the Mottistoft Stakes, as Eastern Emperor was the best of her three opponents; and, on the Friday, she also secured the Troy Stakes, for which Phryne was the only other starter. The Hurstbourne Stakes was selected for the début of Garb Or, an own brother to Bend Or, who came from Kingsclere with a great reputation. This, however, he quite failed to sustain, and was only a poor third to Lord Byron and Legacy. It is probable that the former is the best two-year-old that has been out this season, and he does great credit to Highborn, who previously was only known as the sire of that good mare Dresden China. The opposition to Dutch Oven in the Queen's Plate was very weak; and St. Blaise was indulged with a walk-over in the Twenty-Fourth Biennial.

Metropolitan sportsmen were left quite out in the cold till the end of the present week, and doubtless many of them have journeyed to Four Oaks and Gosforth Parks. The Four Oaks Two-Year-Old Plate was the most important event at the first-named fixture, and this was won by Pibroch, a son of Craig Millar and Terre de Fer, who had not very much to beat. At Gosforth Park, the Biennial Stakes for three-year-olds looked a pretty good thing for Beaumaris, who, however, was beaten some distance from home, and the colt by Salvator from Pefar won very comfortably. In spite of his 9 lb. penalty, only three of the ninety-five entries were bold enough to oppose Chislehurst for the North Derby. He certainly won, but had to do all he knew to catch the very moderate Grenville, and those who have taken a short price about him for the Leger will have none the best of the market. The Second Gosforth Park Biennial Stakes was a mere exercise canter for Conaglen, a very nice colt by the defunct Blair Athol from Perwig. On Wednesday the Northumberland Plate was won by Mr. R. Peck's Barcalaine; Mr. R. Jardine's Shrewsbury being second, and Mr. C. J. Merry's Havoc third.

Of course the Oxford and Cambridge match has been the principal event of the cricket week. The light blue captain was very fortunate in winning the toss, and securing one innings on a good fast wicket. Under the circumstances the batting of his team was decidedly disappointing, for though C. W. Wright (102) played in grand form, and J. E. K. Studd (26), C. T. Studd (31), the Hon. J. W. Mansfield (24), and J. A. Turner (not out, 13) did well, the other six men only made five runs between them. The collapse of Oxford in the first innings was still more extraordinary, as, after a capital start, the whole side went down for 49 runs from the bat. Of course the continual heavy showers of rain were all against them, still their wretched show must not be attributed entirely to this cause, as, at their second attempt, things were all the other way. J. G. Walker (51) and H. V. Page (57) scored freely, and finally, instead of the hollow affair that the match appeared certain to turn out at the end of the first innings, Cambridge won by seven wickets. The only other important match that has been concluded at the time of writing is that between Lancashire and Derbyshire. The representatives of the champion county were successful in a single innings with 78 runs to spare, the only Derbyshire man who could make any stand being Mr. L. C. Docker (39 and 34). For the winners, Briggs (60) and Mr. A. N. Hornby (36) did best with the bat, whilst Watson took twelve wickets for only 67 runs—a wonderfully fine performance in a first-class match.

On Monday, A. F. Nixon and M. J. Lowndes decided their 100 miles match on tricycles at the Crystal Palace. The latter, who has recently beaten all tricycle records up to ten miles, looked like winning easily at the half distance—ridden in 3 hours 13 min. 27 sec.—but he shortly afterwards met with an accident and was compelled to retire, leaving Nixon to complete the full distance in the remarkably good time of 7 hours 23 min. 50 sec.

THE CANADIAN GAME, "LA CROSSE."

In addition to the Sketches we gave last week of this favourite game, introduced by the Canadian players, who borrowed it from the North American Indians of the Iroquois tribe, also represented by the picked teams now in England, we present a series of figures exactly showing the attitudes which are assumed in various actions of the playing. These will be understood from the description of the points of the game already set before our readers, and will be recognised at once by those who witnessed the performance either at Hurlingham or at Kennington Oval. The figures are copied, by permission, from a set of photographs by Messrs. Notman, of Montreal, Canada.

THE PALACE OF PETERHOF.

Some account of the Emperor of Russia's seaside palace, founded by Peter the Great, on the shore of the Gulf of Finland, west of the mouth of the Neva, an hour's journey from St. Petersburg, appeared in our last week's publication, with views of the palace and its pleasure-grounds. We add several more illustrations of Peterhof; "the Emperor's Walk," and the garden fountains; the musicians of the Preobajensky regiment, whose band is kept in attendance while the Emperor and Empress are sojourning here; the "golden stairs" in the garden of the Palace, and the Imperial private chapel. The yearly festivities at Peterhof, during three days of July, when the waterworks, fireworks, and other artificial displays are greatly admired by many thousands of visitors, make the most popular of summer holidays for the St. Petersburg townfolk.

The Southesk sailed for Brisbane from Glasgow on the 20th inst., having on board 395 souls.—The Duke of Buckingham left Plymouth on the 20th inst., having on board 78 married couples, 167 single men, 102 single women, 73 male children, 70 female children, and 17 infants.—The Agent General for New Zealand has received a letter, dated May 16, from Dr. Wasse, the surgeon superintendent of the ship Oxford, reporting that everything was going on well on board. It will be remembered that the Oxford emigrants were detained some time at Plymouth, the ship having had to put back in February last, owing to stress of weather.

THE SILENT MEMBER.

The Lords have since the Bright episode furnished the most interesting and useful pabulum of Parliament. On the 22nd inst., the Lord Chancellor secured the second reading of the Pawnbrokers' Bill, the object of which is to obtain a more rigid overhauling of the stock of each "avuncular relative" with the view of discovering stolen goods. Rising as champion of the pawnbrokers, the Earl of Wemyss cited the remarkable fact that in London alone 300,000 families are in the habit of pledging small articles; and that of the 6,000,000 unclaimed pledges annually sold in the metropolis, the proportion of stolen goods was only four in 250,000. At the same sitting, Earl Delawarr elicited from Lord Sudeley a seasonable expression of opinion that all railway companies should adopt the system of brakes in use on some lines. But could not the President of the Board of Trade (autocratic enough in the treatment of one of our most distinguished scientific men, Professor Tyndall) bring a little wholesome pressure to bear in this matter?

Their Lordships began the week with the earnest consideration of two grave social questions, with respect to which they made legislative progress. The Earl of Dalhousie, an experienced navigator, was the pilot of each measure. Some of the clauses of the Criminal Law Amendment Bill, which was passed through Committee on Monday, promise to protect young girls more effectually from assaults to which they are, unhappily, liable; but it may be permissible to doubt, with the Marquis of Salisbury, whether the considerable enlargement of the scope of the measure may not in practice defeat the laudable ends the promoters have in view. When the report of the amendments to the Bill Legalising Marriage with a Deceased Wife's Sister came up, Lord Dalhousie had little difficulty in prevailing upon noble Lords to withdraw from the somewhat spiteful position they took up last week. Despite the opposition of Earl Fortescue, an amendment was sanctioned declaring valid past marriages with the sisters of deceased wives, and rendering legitimate the offspring of such unions. The final battle royal on this rational bill was reserved for Thursday, Earl Beauchamp giving notice, on behalf of the Duke of Marlborough, of a motion to reject it; and the Bishop of Peterborough on Tuesday sounding the trumpet note at Narborough to rally the Spiritual Lords to a last desperate attack upon a measure against which the Bench of Bishops entertain an invincible repugnance. Lord Redesdale on Tuesday vainly endeavoured to persuade their Lordships to effect certain changes in Standing Order 128, which prohibits payment of interest out of capital; but the noble Earl's motion was productive of a useful debate, in the course of which Lord Salisbury let off some verbal fireworks at the expense of Mr. Chamberlain, whom he apparently regards as his most formidable opponent in the future, to judge from his frequent reference to the President of the Board of Trade.

The vacillation and uncertainty of the Government in their mode of treating the Transvaal difficulty—a course of treatment justifying the Duke of Argyll's comparison of the Ministry to a jelly-fish—have again been shown in the withdrawal of the project to send out a Special Commissioner to South Africa. This step is unfortunate, and could scarcely escape hostile comment on the part of the Opposition, particularly as Mr. Gladstone, replying to Sir Michael Hicks-Beach on Monday, acknowledged that the Government had been induced to change their minds because the Transvaal Government had resolved to dispatch a Mission, comprising the President and Vice-President, to England. An impression prevails, not without cause, that Ministers in Downing-street are well-nigh as over-considerate as their predecessors were inconsiderate of the opinions of the Boer leaders.

The Prime Minister (manifestly all the better for his Sunday flight to Coombe) dealt airily on Monday with Mr. Broadhurst's question as to the desirability of reverting to an old custom, that of dividing the year into a spring and an autumn session. Mr. Gladstone admitted that at the beginning of the century the practice prevailed of sitting late in the autumn, and of taking a considerable vacation at Christmas; but he plainly said it was a matter for members themselves to decide. Mr. Broadhurst, however, intimated that he would soon return to the subject, which certainly demands serious consideration if the House is to retain its character as an Assembly for the transaction of business, and not as a town club for the recreation and accommodation of pleasure-seeking members from February till Easter, from Easter to the Derby Day, and from Ascot to the Goodwood week.

The tedious debate on the Corrupt Practices Bill meanwhile drags its slow length along in the Lower House. Having swallowed the camel, the Government are straining at gnats, so to speak. Declining the proposition to saddle the rates with the large fees of the returning officer, the Ministry has pushed through Committee a number of clauses penalising candidates for treating and other election customs. On Monday Sir W. Hart-Dyke—no mean authority—gave it as his opinion that corrupt practices at elections were increasing. To check them, he proposed the offence of bribery should be punishable with four months' imprisonment or a fine of £50, to be determined by a summary tribunal. But the difficulty was to hit upon the impartial tribunal for each constituency in the throes of a General Election. Till this problem is solved the knotty point was shelved. There ensued a protracted discussion on Monday and Tuesday over the clause against the conveyance of voters to the poll; but this difficulty should be obviated by an increase in the number of balloting places, and an extension of the voting hours. Sir Henry James's labours have been herculean since the introduction of this measure. While the Home Secretary has been deliberating upon the just reward to present to the plucky detectives who arrested the Dynamitards, it might not have been inapt for him to have devised some decoration for the Attorney-General, who secured their conviction, who stuck to the Criminal Code Bill in the Grand Committee on Law till he was obliged to drop it on Tuesday, and who at night has unweariedly guided the debate on the Corrupt Practices Bill.

If the Grand Committee on Law, composed of professional disputants, has proved unsuccessful in the prompt dispatch of legal business, we have it on the authority of Mr. Forster that the Grand Committee on Trade has worked very well. Under the firm yet courteous presidency of Mr. Goschen, the latter Committee has since April 9 dealt with no less than 541 amendments to Mr. Chamberlain's Bankruptcy Bill, the labours being concluded on Monday with a hearty vote of thanks to the Chairman on his retirement from his arduous post. It is hoped that quicker progress will be made with the Patents Bill.

Wednesday saw a reasonable spirit of concession with respect to legitimate Irish demands again prevailing, the Secretary for Ireland approving Mr. O'Kelly's measure for utilising the Irish Reproductive Loan Fund in Roscommon and Tipperary, and the bill being read a second time. Opposed by Mr. Childers, the Scottish Bank-note Issue Bill was withdrawn. And the house was counted out shortly after four o'clock.

FINE ARTS.

At the new gallery of Messrs. Goupil and Co. in Bond-street are being exhibited a series of studies by Messrs. de Neuville and Detaille for their great panorama of "The Battle of Champagne." These works, by two of the most celebrated battle painters of our day, were lately shown at Paris in the exhibition of the Société des Acquarellistes at M. Petit's spacious and sumptuous new gallery near the Madeleine. They were eligible for that collection because, although executed on canvas, the medium is a kind of tempera. Slight and hasty as these sketches are, their truth and spirit are very extraordinary. The aerial perspective of the bright wintry sky, and of the landscape portion and buildings, is very finely indicated. The details and episodes of the fighting are rendered with a *véraisemblance* that could scarcely have been attained by any but actual eye-witnesses of these or similar scenes—as, indeed, both these artists were. And, as an inevitable consequence, the horrors of war are realised with appalling vividness. The rows of bleeding and mutilated men gathered in trench or ditch, the poor stricken horses left weltering in their blood in field or chaussee; the writhing of the wounded, the strange contortions in which the dead have stiffened, afford a commentary on military glory that should never be lost to view.

The new, or rather revived, art of painting on tissues, in imitation of woven tapestries, has of late been extensively practised in Paris, and several of the leading French decorators have turned their attention to it. A very good idea of what has been done is afforded in the new galleries, 175, New Bond-street, which contain a large collection of *tentures artistiques*, or, as we call them, "tapestry paintings," the paintings, however, being not only on tapestry, but also on velvet, silk, and other textiles. Many of these works were recently exhibited at the Paris Ecole des Beaux-Arts. Some of the designs are too French in taste to be readily acclimatised in this country, and others do not conform to the principles of decorative art so well as might be expected. Many, however, are admirable for artistic skill and sumptuous richness. The designs are very various, and embrace historical, mythological, and genre subjects, also landscapes and hunting-pieces, or simple ornamental devices. This mode of decoration has much to recommend it. The colours employed being permanent and washable, it is one of the most durable forms of wall embellishment. Being also a very facile and expeditious method of painting, it is, of course, very much less costly, and far more readily available than tapestry with woven subjects. Above all, it is artistic and original—the autographic product of the artist's mind and hand—therefore infinitely preferable to some kinds of wall decoration recently introduced, which, necessarily limited to a few patterns, offend the eye by their mechanical repetition, and the rigid "sharpness" of which present the greatest possible contrast to the softness of these painted decorations.

Messrs. Jackson and Graham have opened new show-rooms in order to illustrate the principles set forth in Mr. R. W. Edis's book on the decoration and furnishing of town houses. Mr. Edis's suggestions as to house sanitation and domestic convenience generally evince a degree of common-sense that does not always distinguish the opinions of the professional decorator and architect; and we need hardly say that the workmanship in which his ideas are here embodied is all that can be desired. Mr. Edis's efforts in design properly so called are, however, limited, if not cramped; and when he raises questions of taste we are often tempted to join issue with him. The dado, for instance, of his typical "drawing-room" is disproportionately high relatively to the wall, and still more so relatively to the range and small—too small—scale of the furniture. Nor does the unrelieved dark wood of the furniture go well with the yellow paper and white woodwork. A boudoir in the Adams style is successful because it adheres to a safe precedent for a small, elegant room. Otherwise there is much that smacks of passing fashion and peculiarities, which we trust will be replaced before long by more truly artistic and more generous styles. The great defects of the internal decoration and furniture of the day are the want of breadth of effect, dignity, massiveness, play of line, and cheerful, healthy colour.

A collection of the works of the late W. L. Leitch, so long one of the pillars of the Institute of Painters in Water Colours, is being exhibited in the new galleries of the society in Piccadilly. In our notice of the general exhibition at this gallery we accidentally omitted to include among the works selected for special commendation the "After the Storm, Ringwood, Hants" (719), and other drawings by Mr. Thomas Payne, son of the celebrated deceased painter in oil of the same name.

Three modern portraits have been presented to the National Portrait Gallery by the painter, Mr. George Frederick Watts, R.A. They are Lord Lyndhurst, painted when he was ninety years of age; Lord Stratford de Redcliffe; and Lord Lyons, father of the present Ambassador.

Works by a group of French artists are being exhibited at the Dudley Gallery. Among the painters represented are Léon Barillot, Henri Lerolle, Alfred Roll, Henri Gervex, Paul Albert Besnard, Pierre Damoy, Ary Renan, Charles Cazin, and Madame Marie Cazin. There are also noteworthy works in sculpture by Auguste Rodin, Alfred Lanson, Madame Marie Cazin, and Madame Besnard.

The Eighth Annual Exhibition of Paintings on China, at Messrs. Howell and James's, is now open, and is fully equal to its predecessors.

Mr. Horace Marchen has modelled a pair of medallions of Mr. Irving and Miss Terry, in commemoration of the Lyceum company's departure for America.

By the report of the Arundel Society it appears that there is a reduction of the balance of cash in hand; but there is a small increase in the receipts, and a growing demand for the occasional and supernumerary publications of the society. There was a diminution of the number of new associates in 1882, and the Council appeal to members to use their influence to supply the deficiency. Chromo-lithographs are in preparation from a group of the Prophets and Sibyls by Perugino in the Sala del Cambio at Perugia; from a fresco by B. Gozzoli, in the Chapel of the Ricciardi Palace at Florence; from the "Supper" and "Miraculous Vision of St. Dominic and his Brethren," attributed to Fra Bartolommeo in the refectory of St. Mark's at Florence; from the "Theology" of Raphael: from an antique fresco recently discovered in the Farnesina Gardens at Rome, representing "The Nursing of Bacchus"; and from S. Memmi's "Annunciation" in the Louvre. An essay on Italian sculpture, by Mr. C. C. Perkins, will be substituted for the promised text of Mr. G. E. Street.

The Hon. D. L. Macpherson, the Speaker of the Canadian Senate, and the Hon. Sir Leonard Tilley, K.C.M.G., Minister of Finance of Canada, arrived in London on Tuesday.

Mr. William Gumion Rutherford, Fellow and Prefector of University College, Oxford, has been appointed Head Master of Westminster School, in succession to Dr. Scott, who resigns at the end of the present term.

BENEVOLENCE AND SELF-HELP.

Appeals for funds to enable the children and others connected with schools and institutions to be taken for a day in the country continue to pour in, as they always have done at this season. But they are too numerous to be inserted. All that we can do in the matter is to suggest, as we have done in previous years, to those of our readers who desire to help in the good work, and who are not already engaged therein, that they give the preference to their own neighbourhoods, where they are sure to find persons unostentatiously promoting the cause, without applying to the general public for help.

The subscription list of the festival of the Printers' Corporation, held on the 19th inst., amounted to £1252, including £25 from the Duke of Albany, who presided.

A donation of £125 has been given by the Admiralty towards the erection of new public schools in the St. Paul's district, Chatham.

The following meetings were held on the 20th inst. :—

Mr. Robert Few presided at the anniversary festival of the Solicitors' Benevolent Society at the Star and Garter Hotel, Richmond, the subscriptions amounting to £665.

The annual meeting of the Young Women's Help Society was held at the residence of the Duke of Westminster, Grosvenor House; and the report gave a promising account of the extension of the work among factory girls and servants.

Lord Napier of Magdala presided at the anniversary meeting of the Soldiers' Daughters' Home, Hampstead. The report showed that the institution is in a flourishing condition, maintaining 178 children. The Princess of Wales has become a patroness, and has subscribed twenty-five guineas.

The anniversary dinner in aid of the building fund of the Hospital for Diseases of the Throat, Golden-square, was held at Willis's Rooms, under the presidency of Mr. Richardson-Gardner, M.P., and subscriptions to the amount of £1020 were announced towards clearing off a debt of £3000.

The annual meeting of the supporters and friends of the Field-lane Refuges, Ragged Schools, and Boys' and Girls' Industrial Homes took place at the Holborn Townhall, Gray's-inn-road—the Rev. Jackson Wray presiding. Evidence was given of the good work done at the institution.

At the Festival of the Masonic Institution for Boys it was announced that the subscriptions exceeded £22,000 (of which £15,171 came from provincial lodges), being the largest amount ever given on such an occasion.

Mr. A. Cohen, M.P., presided at the triennial festival in aid of the funds of the Borough Jewish Schools, pointing out that a small debt had been incurred. Subscriptions to the amount of £960 were announced.

On the 21st inst. meetings were held as follows:—

The Earl of Wemyss presided at an influential meeting in support of the objects of the People's Entertainment Society, held at Lowther Lodge by the permission of the Hon. Mrs. Lowther. Viscount Folkestone, M.P., addressed the meeting on the claims of the society to public support, and a resolution affirming its claims was moved by the noble chairman, seconded by Mr. S. Morley, M.P., and unanimously adopted.

Mr. Cavendish Bentinck, M.P., presided at the anniversary dinner of the Choir Benevolent Fund at Willis's Rooms. This is the first occasion since the foundation of the fund, thirty years ago, that a public dinner has been given in its aid, and it is intended that henceforth the festival shall be an annual one. The secretary, Mr. C. E. Fry, announced that subscriptions had been received amounting to £160. During the evening a selection of madrigals and glees was admirably rendered by members of the choirs of several cathedrals and Royal chapels, under the conductorship of Sir G. Elvey, Dr. J. F. Bridge, and Mr. W. Winn.

A new hospital for the sick children of Birkenhead and district was opened by the Duke of Westminster. The hospital has cost £10,500, and will accommodate forty in-patients; but the number of beds can be increased.

The following meetings were held on the 22nd inst. :—

Presiding at the festival dinner of the Cab-Drivers' Benevolent Association, Lord Wolseley remarked that there were in London 13,000 cabs, representing, with their families, a population of 70,000; and that the number of articles left in cabs last year, and restored, was 19,000. The subscriptions announced exceeded £1000.

Under the presidency of the Bishop of Bedford, the annual meeting and election of inmates took place at the British Asylum for Deaf and Dumb Females, Clapton. During the past year, said the report, operations had been carried on with the same success as hitherto, and without anything of a particular character having occurred.

On the 23rd inst. the following meetings were held:—

Viscount Folkestone, M.P., presided at the distribution of prizes at the Commercial Travellers' School at Pinner, expressing pleasure in knowing that 340 children were there receiving a good and sound education.

The annual meeting of the Metropolitan Drinking Fountains Association was held at Grosvenor House, the Earl of Shaftesbury presiding. The report stated that forty new fountains and forty-eight new troughs for animals had been erected during the past year. Five fountains have been erected in connection with the Fisheries Exhibition.

Sir Thomas Brassey presided at the annual meeting of the Working Men's Club and Institute Union, held at the College Hall, Westminster. According to the report, the total number of institutions in union with the society now amounts to 550, and during the last year sixteen new clubs were affiliated—four in London and twelve in the provinces. There are now eighty-eight clubs in London, and the number is likely to increase. In addition to the chairman, the speakers were Mr. Marriott, M.P., Mr. F. W. Buxton, M.P., Lord Lyttelton, the Bishop of Carlisle, and Mr. Cheetham, M.P.

At the invitation of Lord and Lady Brabazon, the annual athletic sports of the Young Men's Friendly Society took place at Petersham Park, Richmond, upwards of 600 members of the London and Rochester (Dioceses) branches being present, either as competitors or spectators.

The annual Caledonian fancy dress ball for the benefit of the Royal Caledonian Asylum and the Royal Scottish Hospital took place on Monday night at Willis's Rooms, and was a brilliant gathering.

An excellent concert was given to the inmates of Brompton Hospital on Monday.

Captain Townshend (of the firm of Messrs. Allsopp and Sons) presided at the anniversary of the Licensed Victuallers' School on Tuesday at the Crystal Palace. Last year there were 203 children in the establishment, and it is hoped there will soon be accommodation for 250. Among the speakers were Mr. Charles Allsopp, M.P., Captain Bedford Pim, Baron Henry de Worms, M.P., Lord H. Bruce, and Mr. Sala. The subscriptions amounted to £5300.

Lady Isabella Whitbread opened a Swiss village bazaar at Bedford on Tuesday, in aid of the funds for the purchase of an organ for the use of the town.

Lady Brassey presided at the annual meeting of the Women's Protective and Provident League, at Exeter Hall.

The summer festival and annual school examination of the Asylum for Fatherless Children, Reedham, near Caterham Junction, Surrey, took place on Tuesday.

A bazaar in aid of the building fund of the North-West London Hospital has been held this week at the Athenaeum, Camden-road; a miscellaneous entertainment being also given by Mr. Kendal, Mr. Brandram, and other ladies and gentlemen. Princess Christian will open the new wing of this hospital next Tuesday.

Earl Brownlow presides at the annual distribution of prizes to the scholars of the London Orphan Asylum, at Watford, to-day (Saturday).

THE CHURCH.

The Archbishop of Canterbury and Mrs. Benson gave their first garden party at Lambeth Palace last Saturday afternoon, when a numerous company responded to their invitations.

The ancient church of Barrow, near Chester, was reopened yesterday week, after a thorough restoration by Mr. Douglas, architect. About £2000 has been expended on the work.

On Tuesday the Bishop of Peterborough reconsecrated the Church of All Saints', Narborough, which has been enlarged and improved, at a cost of nearly £4000.

A testimonial, of the value of seventy sovereigns, has been presented by the parishioners to the Rev. A. Smythe Palmer, on his leaving the curacy of Staines for that of Woodford.

The Archbishop of York has forwarded a document to the Vicar of Sheffield authorising a commission of inquiry to be held into the affairs of the parish of St. Matthew, Sheffield, in connection with certain alleged Ritualistic practices.

On Monday morning, the Rev. Randall Thomas Davidson, the recently-appointed Dean of Windsor, in succession to the late Dean Connor, was installed with the usual ceremonial at St. George's Chapel, Windsor Castle.

The annual sermon at St. Paul's in aid of the Bishop of London's Fund was preached yesterday week to a large congregation by the Archbishop of Canterbury. The Lord Mayor and Mr. Sheriff Savory attended in state.

A fine specimen of stained glass has been placed in the church of Steventon, Hants, by Messrs. Mayer and Co. It is a three-light east window, representing Christ's Agony in the Garden of Gethsemane.

The parish church of Appleby, Lincolnshire, has been completely restored, at a cost of about £4000, by the Vicar—the Rev. J. E. Cross. The oak bench seats are the gift of Mr. Rowland Winn, M.P., and a handsome altar-cloth has been presented by the Misses Winn.

Lord Dartmouth has subscribed a second donation of £500 towards the founding of the Southwell Bishopric; and Mr. W. O. Foster, of Apley Park, has sent £1000 through the Bishop of Lichfield for the same object. This makes the seventh donation of £1000 received since the annual meeting at the Mansion House.

The Rev. Arthur William Poole, M.A., has been appointed by the Archbishop of Canterbury to be Missionary Bishop of the English Church in Japan. Mr. Poole, who was ordained by the Bishop of Oxford in 1876, was for some years "Rugby Fox Master" of the Church Missionary Society High School at Masulipatam, and has paid special attention to the subject of missionary work among the educated classes.

Under the special patronage of Princess Frederica of Hanover and a host of distinguished persons, an Oriental Bazaar will be opened by Lady Fitz-Wygram on Wednesday, July 7, and continued on the three following days, in the grounds of Mrs. Merryweather, 277, Clapham-road, for the purpose of liquidating the debt on the parish church of All Saints, South Lambeth.

A large and influential meeting was held on Monday night at Portsmouth—the Mayor presiding—in support of the movement for building a new parish church for Portsea. The Bishop of Winchester moved the first resolution. Letters approving the object of the meeting were read from Sir F. Fitz-Wygram and Mr. W. H. Smith, M.P.; the latter gentleman, in recognition of the especial claims of so poor and populous a parish, contributing £500. Sir Frederick Fitz-Wygram, Admiral Ryder, and the Vicar promised £200 each, the subscription list amounting altogether to about £3000.

The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism shows that in the second week of June there were 86,164 paupers, of whom 50,065 were indoor and 36,099 outdoor. This is a decrease of 906 as compared with the corresponding week of 1882. The number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the second week of June was 491, of whom 335 were men, 138 women, and 18 children under sixteen years of age.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE
NEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.
Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DATE.	DAILY MEANS OF				THERMOM.		WIND.		General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.	Rain in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. each morning.
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Maximum, read at 10 P.M.	Minimum, read at 10 P.M.				
10	29.981	58.5	45.2	63	0-16	63.2	49.2	SW. NE.	161	1.00	
11	30.153	51.0	46.5	85	6	67.8	50.0	NNW.	220	0.00	
12	30.274	59.4	45.4	62	6	71.5	44.3	N.	121	0.00	
13	30.341	62.1	52.2	72	8	75.0	52.8	N.	83	0.00	
14	30.173	62.6	48.5	62	6	74.2	54.0	SE. NW.	97	0.00	
15	29.803	52.9	48.7	87	10	64.8	49.9	N. WNW.	146	1.25	
16	29.887	49.8	41.0	74	6	61.5	44.9	WNW.	152	0.010	
17	29.912	49.8	41.8	76	7	62.3	41.7	WSW. WNW.	144	0.000	
18	29.900	55.9	42.4	63	8	64.8	48.1	WSW. NW.	106	0.000	
19	29.856	54.5	46.3	76	8	64.7	48.0	NW. WNW.	99	0.010	
20	29.842	53.2	49.8	89	9	64.7	50.2	NW. SSE.	224	0.110	
21	29.858	55.3	49.6	78	8	64.6	52.3	E. SE. S. NE.	126	0.255	
22	29.987	57.7	49.0	74	9	66.8	50.2	NE. SSW.	219	0.010	
23	29.985	60.5	50.5	71	6	70.6	52.7	SSW.	209	0.015	

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock a.m. :—

FROM JUNE 10 TO JUNE 16.											
Barometer (in inches) corrected	29.923	30.101	30.283	30.366	30.249	29.877	29.803	Temperature of Air	58.5	62.1	62.6
Temperature of Air	58.5	62.1	62.6	62.6	52.9	49.8	49.8	Temperature of Evaporation	55.8	51.6	50.0
Direction of Wind	NNW.	NNW.	NNW.	NNW.	N.	N.	N.	Direction of Wind	NNW.	NNW.	NNW.
FROM JUNE 17 TO JUNE 23.											
Barometer (in inches) corrected	29.908	29.920	29.883	29.831	29.818	30.007	29.908	Temperature of Air	55.9	54.5	53.2
Temperature of Air	55.9	54.5	53.2	53.2	55.3	57.7	57.7	Temperature of Evaporation	48.4	50.4	51.6
Direction of Wind	W.	WNW.	NW.	SSW.	SSW.	W.	SSW.	Direction of Wind	W.	WNW.	WNW.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 7, 1883.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
10 53	11 3	11 40	—	0 13	0 40	1 10
1 10	1 38	2 1	2 2	2 25	2 43	3 10
3 32	3 53	4 13	4 32	4 50	5 07	5 23

HOME NEWS.

Captain Macnaghten, late of the Westmeath hounds, has been appointed Master of the North Hertfordshire Fox Hunt.

Last week four steamers arrived in Liverpool with live stock and fresh meat from the United States and Canada, the totals being 1202 cattle, 898 sheep, and 2920 quarters of beef.

The reward of £300 granted by the Home Office in the Duncech outrage case has been awarded to George Machray, the leading witness.

Mr. Clarence Smith and Mr. Phineas Cowan were on Monday elected Sheriffs of London and Middlesex, in succession to Mr. Alderman de Keyser and Mr. Savory.

Mr. Sidney Charles Buxton, Liberal, has been elected member for Peterborough, by a majority of 332 over his Conservative rival, Major Ferguson.

A fine portrait of Handel by Hogarth (the property of Mr. Jefford, of Regent-street) was exhibited in front of the orchestra during the Handel Festival at the Crystal Palace.

The officers of the American and Canadian teams, coming to Wimbledon this year, have been made hon. members of the Military and Royal Naval Club, Albemarle-street, during their stay in England.

The Pelargonium Society's Show took place on Tuesday in the Royal Horticultural Society's Gardens, South Kensington. The silver Banksian medal for the best specimen in the show was awarded to Mr. Charles Turner, of Slough.

There is to be a grand matinée at the Vandeville Theatre next Tuesday, when Mr. Lubimoff, the well-known Russian tragedian, will sustain the title-rôle in "Narcisse the Vagrant," supported by a powerful company.

General Sir Edward Sabine, B.A., K.C.B., died at Richmond on Tuesday, aged ninety-four years, and Mr. William Spottiswoode, LL.D., F.R.S., on Wednesday, aged fifty-nine. Their portraits and memoirs will be given next week.

The Agent-General for the Cape of Good Hope sent out fifty-four artisans and domestic servants and fifteen recruits for the Cape Mounted Riflemen, by the Norham Castle, which sailed from London on the 19th inst.

A conversazione of the Royal Colonial Institute was held on the 21st inst., at the South Kensington Museum. The guests, numbering 2500, were received by the Duke of Manchester, chairman of the Council, and members of the Council.

The Rev. William M. G. Ducat, of Balliol College, Oxford, and Principal of Leeds Clergy School, has been appointed Principal of Cuddesdon College, Oxford, vacant by the preferment of the Rev. Canon Furze to a canonry in Westminster Abbey and the rectory of St. John's, thereto attached.

A meeting of the Egypt Exploration Fund will take place, by the kind permission of the managers of the Royal Institution, in their theatre, on Tuesday, July 3, at three p.m., to hear M. Naville's discourse on his discovery of Pithom-Succoth, Sir Erasmus Wilson, LL.D., in the chair.

In Cornwall and in parts of Devonshire the shock of an earthquake was felt on Monday afternoon. The shock is described as having been quick and sharp, but sufficient in force to shake the houses to their foundations. In some instances articles of glass and earthenware were thrown down and broken.

Thunderstorms, accompanied by deluges of rain and hail, were experienced in several parts of the country on Monday. The tower of St. Botolph's Church, Cambridge, was struck by lightning, and sustained some damage. Four men at Chatham, a boy at Ashton-under-Lyne, and a man at Lees, near Oldham, were killed.

Archbishop Croke on Sunday laid the foundation-stone of a Roman Catholic church at Ballyneety, in the county of Limerick. The site was selected as marking the spot where General Sarsfield, during the siege of Limerick by King William III., surprised and blew up a siege train coming from Waterford to the Royal army surrounding Limerick. There were fully 10,000 people present, with band, banners, &c., and there was great enthusiasm. Archbishop Croke spoke of the unity of sympathy and interest between the priests and people.

The *Edinburgh Daily Review* states that the inventory of the personal estate of the late Dr. William Chambers has been recorded in that city at a total of £91,316, on which £2742 of duty has been paid. The principal item in the inventory is £58,000, the total value of twenty shares in the business of the publishing firm. The will gives an annuity of £1000 a year to Mrs. Chambers, and £10,000 to Miss Jane Henderson Reid and Miss Susan Campbell Reid as an acknowledgment and in consideration of their kindness and attention to Mrs. Chambers. A number of legacies are also bequeathed. The testator leaves a sum of £20,000 towards the completion of the restoration of St. Giles's Cathedral.

There were 2513 births and 1333 deaths registered in London last week. Allowing for increase of population, the births were 74, and the deaths 103, below the average numbers in the corresponding weeks of the last ten years. There were 2 deaths from smallpox, 65 from measles, 31 from scarlet fever, 12 from diphtheria, 28 from whooping-cough, 1 from typhus, 5 from enteric fever, and 55 from dysentery. The deaths referred to diseases of the respiratory organs, which had steadily declined in the six preceding weeks from 402 to 203, further fell to 200 last week, and were 20 below the corrected average. Different forms of violence caused 61 deaths. Seven cases of suicide were registered, including 4 of poisoning by carbolic acid.

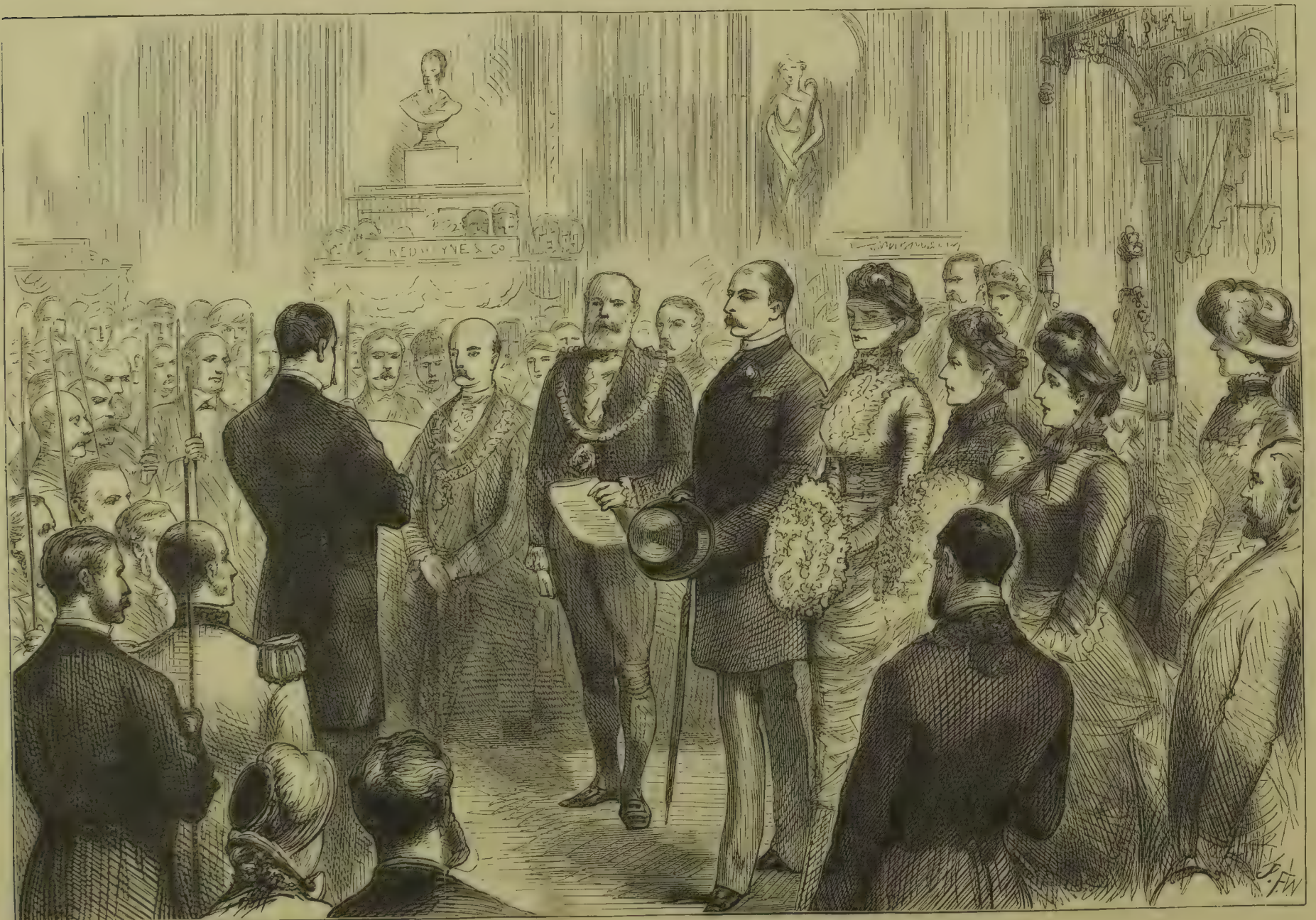
The annual meeting of the Victoria (Philosophical) Institute took place at the house of the Society of Arts on Monday evening, the Earl of Shaftesbury in the chair. It was very fully attended. Captain F. Petrie, the honorary secretary, read the report, from which it appeared that the total number of home, foreign, and colonial members is now 1020. During the year numerous papers had been read in furtherance of the society's objects—namely, the investigation of philosophical and scientific questions, especially any alleged by its enemies to militate against the truth of Revelation. The address, the last literary work of the late Lord O'Neill, was read by the Bishop of Derry. At its close the members and their friends adjourned to the museum, where refreshments were served.

The American Minister presided over the Conference held at the Fisheries Exhibition on Monday, at which Professor G. Browne Goode gave an account of the development of the fisheries of the United States, and dwelt upon the stimulus given to fish culture by Congress. His Excellency said he was gratified to find that the protection of fish in the United States was due rather to societies of anglers and fishermen than to the protection of the State.—On Wednesday night the lighting of the Exhibition by electricity took place in the principal galleries, and the Exhibition will remain open henceforth, unless otherwise advertised, till ten o'clock at night. The galleries were lighted on Tuesday night in presence of Mr. Birkbeck, M.P., and a party of gentlemen who accompanied him, and the experiment was a brilliant success. Ten different systems of lighting will be exhibited when the place is fully lighted. The art and history of hand and long-line fishing in the deep sea formed the subject of a paper at the Congress at the Exhibition on Tuesday, by Mr. Mundahl.



THE FRENCH WAR IN TONQUIN: ANNAMITE GENTLEMAN AND LADY.

ANNAMITE HUNTER AND HUNTRESS.



OPENING OF THE IRISH LACE EXHIBITION AT THE MANSION HOUSE BY THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT.



THE CHIEF AND HIS
MAGIC HAMMER—



"TURN ROUND"



JIM SELBY.



LOOKING
CLEVER.



REPRESENTATIVES OF ALDRIDGE'S



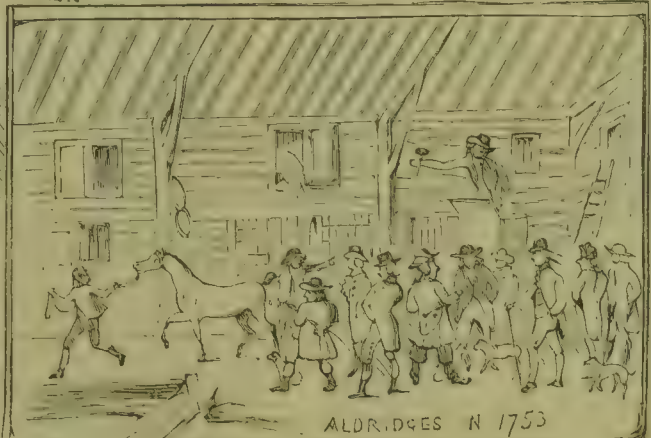
BUYER AND SELLER—



"WHAT SHALL I SAY
GENTLEMEN"

"JACK"

"IN RE."



ALDRIDGE'S N 1753

THE COURT.

Her Majesty's journey from the Highlands was accomplished without undue fatigue, the Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, Princess Elizabeth of Hesse, and Countess Feodore Gleichen, arriving at Windsor Castle at twenty minutes past nine last Saturday morning, and her Majesty was well enough to take a drive with the Princesses in the afternoon. Countess Feodore Gleichen left the castle shortly after her arrival. The Dean of Windsor performed Divine service on Sunday in the private chapel of the castle, the Princesses attending. Princess Christian visited her Majesty, and the Queen's dinner party included Princess Beatrice, Princess Elizabeth of Hesse, Lady Southampton, the Hon. Mary E. Pitt, the Dean of Windsor and Mrs. Randall Davidson, Captain A. Bigge, and the Master of the Household. On Monday morning her Majesty and the Princesses drove to Frogmore, and daily drives have been enjoyed since by the Queen. The Princesses have been in town a day or two, and they were at the State Concert at Buckingham Palace presided over by the Prince and Princess of Wales on Wednesday evening. Her Majesty has contributed £50 to the Sunderland Relief Fund.

The Prince and Princess of Wales, who were accompanied by their daughters, with their kindly interest in all communities, drove to Knighton, Buckhurst-hill, last Saturday, and inspected the drill of the boys and girls attending several of the schools of the London School Board, and awarded a challenge banner to the successful school in the competition, luncheon afterwards with the Chairman and Mrs. Buxton. On their Royal Highnesses' return to Marlborough House, the Cologne Choral Union performed a serenade before them, the Hereditary Prince and Princess of Saxe-Meiningen being also present. The Royal family attended Divine service on Sunday; and the next morning the Prince presided at a meeting at Marlborough House for the purpose of founding a British School of Archaeological and Classical Studies of Art at Athens. In the afternoon his Royal Highness, with the Princess and their daughters and the Hereditary Princess of Saxe-Meiningen, were at the marriage of the Hon. Humphrey Napier Sturt, eldest son of Lord and Lady Alington, to Lady Feodorowna Yorke, daughter of the Earl and Countess of Hardwicke, at St. Paul's Church, Wilton-place, the Duke of Albany being also present. The Princes attested the marriage register, and the Royal party were at the breakfast, given by the bridegroom's parents at Alington House, South Audley-street. Wedding gifts were presented by the Royal guests. The Prince and Princess left London on Tuesday to stay with the Earl of Northbrook and Lady Emma Baring at Stratton for the night; their Royal Highnesses returning for the State Concert on Wednesday evening. The Prince has been elected an hon. member of the Royal Naval Club of 1765.

The Prince has arranged for the conversazione of the Society of Arts at the International Fisheries Exhibition to be postponed from the 11th to the 25th of July, so as not to interfere with the entertainment and costume ball of the Savage Club at the Royal Albert Hall, which had been fixed for the same evening. His Royal Highness will lay the foundation-stone at the York Institute on July 18, with Masonic honours.

Princess Christian opened a bazaar, arranged as an Alpine village, at the Townhall, Kensington, in aid of the fund for completing the new Church of St. Peter, Fulham. Her Royal Highness was received upon her arrival by Sir Algernon Borthwick, the Vicar of Fulham, and other gentlemen.

The Duke of Connaught, accompanied by the Duchess, on Saturday distributed the prizes to the students of the medical school at St. Thomas's Hospital. Their Royal Highnesses opened an Exhibition of Irish Lace at the Mansion House on Monday; and on Tuesday the Duke was present at the annual inspection of her Majesty's Body-Guard of Yeomen of the Guard in the corridor of St. James's Palace.

The Duke of Cambridge was present yesterday week at the annual inspection of the Royal Bucks Yeomanry Cavalry in Stowe Park, Buckingham, and afterwards lunched at Stowe with the Duke of Buckingham, colonel of the regiment.

EXHIBITION OF IRISH LACE AT THE MANSION HOUSE.

The Exhibition of Irish Lace in the Egyptian Hall was opened on Monday afternoon, June 25, by their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, in the presence of the Lord Mayor, the principal members of the Corporation, and a distinguished company. Mr. C. Harry Biddle, the hon. secretary of the Mansion House Committee, in charge of the exhibition, read a short and appropriate opening address, setting forth its objects and expressing a grateful sense of the interest taken in it by the Queen and other members of the Royal family. The Lord Mayor followed with a comprehensive little speech; and the Duke of Connaught, after cordially thanking him for the loyal reception given to himself and the Duchess, formally declared the exhibition open. The Royal party then went round and inspected the specimens, the Duchess buying a Carrickmacross handkerchief; and declared themselves both surprised and delighted with their number and beauty.

The Egyptian Hall is well furnished with tall and handsome cases containing a very valuable loan collection, as well as specimens exhibited by the principal firms who make a speciality of costly laces. The Irish lace lent by H.R.H. the Princess of Wales is in a small case by itself, and contains a beautiful shawl made at Youghal and presented to the Princess on or soon after her marriage. An illustration of this is given on another page. There is also a scarf of delicate Limerick appliqué, and an old Limerick flounce, the finest and most cobwebby specimen in the whole collection. Parallel with this case is a similar one, containing the lace lent by Princess Christian, and some large and magnificent pieces are exhibited by the Duchess of Roxburghe, the Duchess of St. Albans, the Marchioness of Bath, the Marchioness of Waterford, Viscountess Clifden, Lady Brassey, and Madame Lind-Goldschmidt.

A very interesting though modest looking case has been arranged by Mr. Ben Lindsey, showing the gradual development of the lace industry from its earliest beginning to the present time. There is a scrap of old discoloured lace made by the ancestress of a noble Irish family in the seventeenth century, and buried in a silver colatun during the siege of Derry; and this is proof-positive that lace was made in Ireland long ago, though until its revival in the famine years of 1840-7-8 it was a lost art. There is also a veil, which was the first piece of Carrickmacross lace made in 1820 by Mary Steadman, a domestic servant, who was taught by her mistress, the wife of a country clergyman, to copy a piece of lace she had brought in earlier days from Italy. Specimens of native designs, which did not work out well, and of foreign designs which did, are to be seen in this case; and the very latest is a small butterfly, designed and worked by Anne Logan, which is a triumph both of taste, skill, and delicacy.

The gem of the Exhibition is to be found in the case exhibited by Messrs. Hayward, 166, Oxford-street, and is a magnificent point-lace flounce, made at Youghal, in exact

reproduction of an ancient one belonging to Mrs. Alfred Morrison. It forms one of the illustrations to the very interesting handbook sold at the exhibition; and a pocket-handkerchief of the same exquisite pattern, made for the same lady, will be found on the same sheet as the shawl belonging to the Princess of Wales. The other pieces of lace shown are a lappet and a short length of trimming, which are most faithful and exact copies of two pieces of very ancient lace belonging to Sir William Drake. They are quite equal to the originals, and prove what can be done by woman's "one-eyed servant," when plied with skill and patience. The Princess of Wales inspected all the lace exhibited by this firm on Friday last, and selected for her own wear a fine fichu of tatting made at Ardee. Her Majesty the Queen has selected some beautiful garnitures of Youghal and rose point, which are to be seen in the case belonging to Messrs. Howell and James, and Mrs. Leopold Rothschild has bespoken a splendid flounce exhibited by the same firm. The Queen has commanded that Messrs. Hayward's best lace be taken down for her to see at Windsor Castle.

Among the curiosities here shown are two magnificent flounces, exhibited by Messrs. R. Birkin, one made at Innish-macsaunt, from a piece of lace worn by Charles I., and the other at Youghal, with a remarkably fine edge; this has been bought at an almost fabulous price by Messrs. Howell and James. A wonderful combination of appliqué and guipure, and a fine design of Venetian point, very beautifully executed in crochet, are shown by Messrs. Debenham and Freebody. The very finest crochet work and design in the hall is exhibited by Messrs. Higgins, Eagle, and Co., and Messrs. Copestake, Moore, and Crampton show a magnificent flounce, handkerchief, and collar of point lace, as well as some exquisite pearl tatting. Messrs. Spence have some cases filled principally with the crochet lace which comes within the reach of the majority on account of its moderate price, and is being much worn both in London and Paris. In the latter city the kind preferred is that known as lifted crochet, which is very difficult to make.

The idea of this exhibition was started by Mr. C. Harry Biddle, of the firm of Messrs. Hayward and Co., in conversation with the Lord Mayor, who caught at it and threw himself into the scheme with a good will, which has gone far towards its successful accomplishment. In everything of this kind some one must work the labouring oar, induce co-operation, look up the stragglers, bring special knowledge to bear, and attend to the thousand and one unforeseen, yet necessary, details. This burden Mr. Biddle cheerfully took upon his shoulders in becoming honorary secretary, with the view of resuscitating a trade which has suffered many fluctuations, and though Ireland is sorely pressed by poverty, seemed a few months ago on the verge of extinction. The great point he has set before himself is, when the public has seen what can be accomplished by the deft fingers of Irishwomen, to assist them by the introduction of new and graceful designs such as are produced on the Continent for the guidance of those who make the beautiful laces known as Brussels, Mechlin, and point d'Alençon. A specimen of what may thus be done is to be seen in a most beautiful baby's robe of Carrickmacross guipure, made specially for this exhibition from a pattern designed for the honorary secretary in Brussels, which forms the first illustration in the handbook before alluded to.

THE FRENCH WAR IN TONQUIN.

The extensive region of Annam, or Cochin China, on the south-eastern shore of Asia, beyond Siam, and to the south of the Chinese Empire, has become a field of French colonial enterprise during the past twenty-five years. Its northern portion, adjacent to the frontier of China, is called Tonquin, and is ruled by a native monarch named Tu Duc, who claims sovereignty also over the central part, more properly called Annam. The principal French settlements hitherto established were on the southern part of the coast, at Saigon, and at the mouths of the Me-Kong, the great river of Cambodia; but the French have latterly occupied positions on the shores of the Gulf of Tonquin. The town and port of Hué having fallen into their possession, they have advanced northward to the banks of the Sang-Ke, and are, from Hai-phong, seemingly about to push up the country, threatening Ha-noi, the capital of Tonquin. The whole Annamite nation is inclined to join in resistance to such an invasion. Our present illustrations of people of Annam are taken from a Chinese work on the nations tributary to China. To each illustration the Chinese author has appended an account of its subject, which, though short, is, speaking generally, accurate. The people of Annam are, he tells us, cunning and deceitful, and superstitious to a high degree. Those living on the plains earn their livelihood by agriculture, while those on the seacoast, and in the neighbourhood of the mountains, gain a subsistence by fishing and hunting. In general appearance the Annamites partake more of the Shan than of the Chinese type. Their complexion is rather brown than yellow, and their eyes, though invariably black, are straight and well opened. The young of both sexes are graceful and good-looking, but with advancing age their attractions speedily and entirely disappear. The habit common to the women of chewing betel-nut has also a most disfiguring effect, and is so prominent a characteristic of them that the Chinese artist has, it will be observed, represented the lady as carrying in her hand a box for holding the narcotic paste.

ALDRIDGE'S, ST. MARTIN'S LANE.

To a large number of visitors from the country who come on business to London, and likewise to a numerous class of residents in the metropolis, whose business or pleasure calls for the purchase of horses, no place of its kind is more familiar than the Repository in St. Martin's-lane. This establishment can now boast the historic antiquity of a hundred and thirty years, having been originated in 1753; its founder of that date was Mr. Aldridge, but for many years past no person of that name has been connected with the business. The proprietor at the beginning of this century was one Mr. Allen: the sales at that time used to be held weekly, and there was accommodation for not more than a hundred horses. In 1856 the premises came into the possession of the late Mr. William Freeman, who increased the stable accommodation, and held sales twice a week. Mr. Freeman took his son into partnership, under the style of W. and S. Freeman; and the establishment is now carried on by his son, Mr. Stewart Freeman. Many alterations and additions have from time to time been made, which increased the stabling to 144 stalls. But the demand for still more extended space—owing to the numerous studs of hunters and to the coach-horse sales, the whole of which, last season, were disposed of by auction here—necessitated further additions. Hence the important alterations which are now delineated in our Illustrations. There is now room for 174 horses on the premises, and still there is not room enough to meet the requirements of the public, and more stabling must be added. The entire range of stabling has been ventilated in the most improved style, and generally all the modern improvements have been carried into effect. The carriage loft

has been considerably enlarged, and light is thrown into it by taking down the inner walls and constructing a grand glass roof. A great improvement is that of forming a gallery, which affords the public an opportunity of watching the sales from above, as it is almost on a level with and directly opposite to the auctioneer's rostrum. Increased space is also provided for first-class carriages on sale, and the kennel department has been fitted up by Messrs. Spratt and Co. with the most improved benches, on the same principles as those used at the dog shows. Besides this, there is a lofty and well ventilated room set apart for the sales of dogs, which are taking place every week during the season. The offices are removed from the ground to the first floor, and occupy a very fine suite of rooms, approached by a handsomely decorated polished teak staircase, more in keeping, perhaps, with a country mansion than with a place of business. The contract has been a heavy one, and difficult to execute, owing to the business having been carried on the whole time the work has been progressing; but owing to the foresight of Mr. Taylor, the representative of the contractors, and their energetic foreman, Mr. Pratt, it has not been necessary to stop for a single day. Mr. Spencer Chadwick, of 17, Parliament-street, is the architect, and Messrs. Bywater, of King-street, Regent-street, are the contractors for the work, except the iron roof over the yard, which has been constructed by Messrs. Young, of the Eccleston Works, Pimlico.

Alderman Sir Charles Whetham has been elected by the Court of Common Council to represent the Corporation at the Metropolitan Board of Works for the next three years.

INTERNATIONAL FISHERIES EXHIBITION.
ELECTRIC LIGHTING.—A considerable portion of the Exhibition will be open to the public on and after Wednesday, June 27, until Ten o'clock.

INTERNATIONAL FISHERIES EXHIBITION.
Patron—Her Most Gracious Majesty the QUEEN.
President—His Royal Highness the Prince of WALES, K.G.
Largest Fisheries Exhibition ever held.

Gardens, Promenades, attractive Fish Culturing Operations, large and well-stocked Aquarium, Life-boats, Life-saving and Diving Apparatus, Sea and Fresh Water Fishing in all its branches, Fish Dinners and how to cook them, under the management of the National Training School for Cookery.
Open Daily, from 9.0 a.m. to 8.30 p.m., except Wednesday, when doors are open from 10.0 a.m. to 8.30 p.m. Fish Market Open Daily, 8.0 to 11.0 a.m. and 5.0 to 8.0 p.m. Admission Free. The full band of the Grenadier Guards (by kind permission of Colonel Clive) performs, under the direction of Mr. Dan Godfrey, daily, at intervals from One till late in the evening, if fine in the Gardens, if wet in the Inland Fisheries Promenade. Organ recitals at intervals throughout the day.
Admission 1s. on every weekday, except Wednesday, when it is 2s. 6d. Season Tickets, Two Guineas.

Metropolitan Entrance Two Minutes' walk from South Kensington Station, District and Metropolitan Railways; trains every two minutes. Omnibuses from all parts. Facilities are offered by the leading Railway Companies for the conveyance of passengers from all parts of the Kingdom.

Visitors should not fail to procure a copy of the complete and descriptive Official Catalogue, which is to be had inside the Exhibition, price 1s. 6d. per copy.
Representative Collections, illustrating all branches of the Exhibition, from the Governments of Austria, Belgium, Canada, Ceylon, Chili, China, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Hawaii, Holland, India, Italy, Japan, Norway and Sweden, New South Wales, Newfoundland, Russia and Poland, Spain and Portugal, Straits Settlements, Switzerland, Tasmania, United States, West India Islands, &c.

INTERNATIONAL FISHERIES EXHIBITION.
CONFERENCE are now being held in the Conservatory of the Royal Horticultural Society, at Two o'clock p.m., on Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays, on subjects connected with Fisheries. Admission free to visitors to Exhibition. Short discussions will follow each of the papers.

INTERNATIONAL FISHERIES EXHIBITION.
Important Notice.—Series of SHILLING HANDBOOKS by eminent authorities.

With a view to rendering a knowledge of all matters connected with fishing more general as well as more accurate, the executive committee of the International Fisheries Exhibition have resolved upon issuing from time to time a series of popular shilling handbooks, written by some of the most eminent authorities of the day. The committee have much pleasure in announcing that they have succeeded in securing the valuable services of the following gentlemen:—
Frederick Pollock, Barrister-at-Law, M.A. (Oxon.), Hon. LL.D. Edin., Corpus Christi Professor of Jurisprudence in the University of Oxford—"The Law as to Fishing and Fisheries." (Just published.)
G. B. Howes, Demonstrator of Biology, Normal School of Science, South Kensington—"Food Fishes." (Just published.)
W. M. Adams, B.A., late Fellow of New College, Oxford, Designer and Compiler of the Fisheries Map of the British Islands—"The History of Fishing from the Earliest Times." (In the press.)
W. Saville Kent, F.L.S., F.Z.S.—"Marine and Freshwater Fishes of the British Isles." (Illustrated.) (In the press.)
His Excellency Spencer Walpole, Lieutenant-Governor of the Isle of Man—"The British Fish Trade." (In the press.)
Francis Day, F.L.S., Commissioner for India to International Fisheries Exhibition—"Fish Culture." (Illustrated.)

E. W. H. Holdsworth, F.L.S., F.Z.S., Special Commissioner for Juries, International Fisheries Exhibition—"Apparatus used in Fishing." (In the press.)
Stephen Mitchell, M.A. (Cambr.),—"Fish as Food." (In the press.)
William Searcy ("Red Spinner"),—"Angling in Great Britain."
James G. Bertram, Author of "The Harvest of the Sea"—"The Unappreciated Life of the British Fisherman."
G. E. Fryer, Assistant-Inspector of Salmon Fisheries, Home Office—"The Salmon Fisheries." (Illustrated.) (In the press.)
J. P. Wilsdon, late Angling Editor of "Bell's Life"—"The Angling Societies of London and the Provinces."
Francis Day, F.L.S., Commissioner for India to International Fisheries Exhibition—"Indian Fish and Fishing." (Illustrated.) (In the press.)
Henry Lee, F.L.S.—"Curious Sea Creatures." (Illustrated.)
John J. Manley, M.A. (Oxon.)—"The Literature of Sea and River Fishing."
A. J. R. Trendell, of the Inner Temple, Barrister-at-Law, Literary Superintendent for the Fisheries Exhibition—"The Outcome of the Exhibition."

SAVAGE CLUB ENTERTAINMENT AND COSTUME BALL.

At the ROYAL ALBERT HALL, on WEDNESDAY, JULY 11.
Object: The Founding of a Club scholarship in the Royal College of Music.

SAVAGE CLUB COSTUME BALL.

Under the Immediate Patronage of
His Royal Highness the PRINCE OF WALES, K.G.
(Hon. Life Member of the Club.)
Her Royal Highness the PRINCESS OF WALES
(who will be present.)

H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh, K.G. H.R.H. the Duchess of Albany.
H.R.H. the Duchess of Edinburgh. H.R.H. the Prince Christian, K.G.
H.R.H. the Duke of Albany, K.G. H.R.H. the Princess Christian.

SAVAGE CLUB COSTUME BALL AND ENTERTAINMENT.—WEDNESDAY, JULY 11.

PRICES OF ADMISSION (including Champagne Supper, Wine, and Refreshments).
Gentlemen, Two Guineas; Ladies, One Guinea-and-a-half.

SAVAGE CLUB COSTUME BALL AND ENTERTAINMENT.—WEDNESDAY, JULY 11.

All Applications for Vouchers to be made by letter to the Executive Committee, Savage Club, Lancaster House, St. James's-place, Strand, W.C.; at the Albert Hall; and at the Libraries.
Vouchers will be issued on and after Thursday, June 28.

SAVAGE CLUB COSTUME BALL.—The Boxes and Amphitheatre Stalls will be available for visitors who may prefer not to join in the Costume Ball.

Private Boxes from Ten Guineas: Balcony Seats (to view the Entertainment and Ball), Five Shillings each. Vouchers and Costume not required for Balcony seats.

SAVAGE CLUB COSTUME BALL.—WEDNESDAY, JULY 11.

Under no circumstances will tickets be granted (except for the Balcony) without the production of a voucher properly filled in and signed by Barry Sullivan, the Chairman of the Executive Committee, and one of the Vouching sub-Committee, composed as follows:—W. Woodall, M.P., Sir P. Cunliffe Owen, J. R. Somers Viner, Edgar Bruce, Herbert Johnson, Thomas W. Cutler, and Augustus Harris. The vouchers having been obtained, may then be sent to E. J. Goodman, Hon. Secretary, Savage Club, together with a cheque or post-office order for the number of tickets required; or they may be exchanged (on payment), for tickets, at the Albert Hall, or the Libraries.

SAVAGE CLUB ENTERTAINMENT AND COSTUME BALL.—WEDNESDAY, JULY 11.

The doors of the Hall will be open at 7.30 p.m. The Entertainment will commence at 8.30 p.m., and the Costume Ball at about Eleven p.m.
The Metropolitan and District Railways will run Special Trains from South Kensington to Alegate and Mansion House (calling at all stations) at and after One a.m.

FOR ARMS and CREST send Name and County to T. MORING, Inns of Court Heraldic Office, 323, High Holborn, W.C. Plain sketch, 3s. 6d.; Coloured, 7s. 6d. Seals, Dices, and Diplomas. Illustrated Price-List post-free.

WHAT IS YOUR CREST and WHAT IS YOUR MOTTO?
Send name and county to CULLETON'S Heraldic Office. Plain sketch, 3s. 6d.; Coloured, 7s. 6d. The armor of man and wife blazoned. Crest engraved on seals, rings, books, and steel dies, 8s. 6d. Gold seal, with crest, 20s. Solid Gold Ring, 18-carat, Hall-marked, with crest, 42s. Manual of Heraldry, engravings, 3s. 9d.—T. CULLETON, 25, Cranbourn-street (corner of St. Martin's-lane).

CULLETON'S GUINEA BOX of STATIONERY
contains a Ream of the very best Paper and 500 Envelopes, all stamped in the most elegant way with Crest and Motto, Monogram, or device, and the engraving of seals. Die included, sent to any part for P.O. order.—T. CULLETON, 25, Cranbourn-street (corner of St. Martin's-lane).

VISITING CARDS by CULLETON.—Fifty best quality, 2s. 8d., post-free, including the Engraving of Copper Plate. Wedding Cards, 50 each, 50 Embossed Envelopes, with Maiden Name, 38s. 6d.
T. CULLETON, Seal Engraver, 25, Cranbourn-street, St. Martin's-lane, W.C.

NEW MUSIC.

CHAPPELL and CO.'S New and Popular
DANCE MUSIC. Played by Liddell's Band.
DAISY WALTZ Luke Wheeler.
"CHIO" POLKA Luke Wheeler.
MIA CARA WALTZ Bacalossi.
JOLIE FAR NIENTE WALTZ Delbruck.
FLEURS D'AMOUR WALTZ Delbruck.
VISIONS D'AMOUR WALTZ Delbruck.
RHINE FAY WALTZ C. D'Albert.
LOYAUTE WALTZ Luke Wheeler.
VENETIA WALTZ Caroline Lowthian.
WHITE LILIES WALTZ W. Fuerton.
LES SAUTERELLES POLKA Delbruck.
PRETTY FOOT POLKA Delbruck.
MOTHER HUBBARD POLKA Lowthian.
MURIELLA POLKA P. Testi.
JE T'ADORE WALTZ E. de Valmeney.
Price 2s. each net.
CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street; and 15, Poultry, E.C.

BUCALOSUS'S NEW WALTZ.
MIA CARA WALTZ. Played by Liddell's Band, the two Hungarian Bands, at all the Theatres, and at the Fisheries Exhibition, by the Band of the Grenadier Guards, under the direction of Mr. Dan Godfrey. Price 2s. net.
CHAPPELL and Co., New Bond-street; and Poultry, E.C.

BLUE BEARD ("Barbe Bleue"), by OFFENBACH, now performing at the Avenue Theatre with the greatest success.
Vocal Score net 6s. 0d.
Piano Solo net 2s. 6d.
Kiss Waltz, Meyer Lutz net 2s. 0d.
"Blue Beard" Quadrille, Dan Godfrey net 2s. 0d.
CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-st., W.; and 15, Poultry, E.C.

Now ready,
MERRY DUCHESS WALTZ. C. COOTE.
MERRY DUCHESS QUADRILLE.
C. COOTE.
Played at the Calceonian Ball.
MERRY DUCHESS LANCERS. C. COOTE.
Price 2s. each net.
CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street; and 15, Poultry, E.C.

IOLANTHE; or, the Peer and the Peri.
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CHAPTER LI. CONCLUSION.



NOW it is not possible to wind up this history in the approved fashion, because the events chronicled in it are of somewhat recent occurrence—indeed, at the present writing the Winterbournes and John Shortlands are still looking forward to their flight to Allt-namba, when Parliament has ceased talking for the year. But at least the story may be brought as far as possible "up to date." And first, as regards the Master of Lynn. When, on that evening in Venice, Yolande had imagined that he was in Naples, and John Shortlands had affirmed that he was in Inverness, he was neither in one nor the other. He was in an hotel in Prince's-street, Edinburgh, in a sitting-room on the first floor, lying extended on a sofa, and smoking a big cigar, while a cup of coffee that had been brought him by affectionate hands stood on a small table just beside him. And Shena Ván, having in vain cudgelled her brains for fitting terms of expla-

nation and apology, which she wished to send to her brother, the Professor, had risen from the writing-desk, and gone to the window; and was now standing there contemplating the wonderful panorama without—the Scott monument touched with the moonlight, the deep shadows in the valley, the ranges of red windows in the tall houses beyond, and the giant bulk of the Castle hill reaching away up into the clear skies.

"Shena," says he, "what o'clock is it?"

"A quarter past nine," she answers, dutifully, with a glance at the clock on the chimney-piece.

"Capital!" he says, with a sardonic laugh. "Excellent! A quarter past nine. Don't you feel a slight vibration, Shena, as if the earth were going to blow up? I wonder you don't tremble to think of the explosion!"

"Oh, yes, there will be plenty of noise," says Shena Ván, contentedly.

"And what a stroke of luck to have the Grahams at Lynn! Bagging the whole covey with one cartridge! It will soon be twenty past. I can see the whole thing. They haven't left the dining-room yet; his lordship must always open the newspapers himself; and the women-folk keep on, to hear whether Queen Anne has come alive or not. Twenty past, isn't it? 'Hang that fellow, Lammer!' his lordship growls. 'He's always late. Drinking whisky at Whitebridge, I suppose. I'll send him about his business—that's what it'll come to.' Then his lordship has another half-glass of port wine; and Polly thinks she'll run up stairs for a minute to see that the blessed Baby is all right; and we'll say she's at the door when they hear wheels outside, and so she stands and waits for the letters and papers. All right; don't be in a hurry, Polly; you'll get something to talk about presently."

He raised himself and sat up on the sofa, so as to get a glimpse of the clock opposite; and Shena Ván—whose proper title by this time was Janet Leslie—came and stood by him, and put her hand on his shoulder.

"Will they be very angry, Archie?" she says. He had his eye fixed on the clock.

"By Jove," he says, "I wish I was one of those fellows who write for the stage; I would tell you what's happening at this very minute, Shena! I can see the whole thing—Polly gets the letters and papers, and goes back—'Papa, here is a letter from Archie—from Edinburgh—what is he doing in Edinburgh?' And then his papaship opens the letter—'My dear father, I have the honour to inform you—'What!' he roars—like a stag lost in the mist. Why, don't you hear them, Shena?—they're all at it now—their tongues going like wild-fire—Auntie Tab swearing she knew it would come to this—I was never under proper government, and all the rest—Polly rather inclined to say it serves them right, but rather afraid—Graham suggesting that they'd better make the best of it, now it couldn't be helped."

"Oh, do you think he'll say that, Archie?" said she, anxiously. "Do you think he'll be on our side?"

"My dear girl," said he, "I don't care the fifteenth part of a brass farthing which of them, or whether any one of them, is on our side. Not a bit. It's done. Indeed, I hope they'll howl and squawk to their hearts' content. I should be sorry if they didn't."

"But you know, Archie," said Shena Ván—who had her own little share of worldly wisdom, "if you don't get reconciled with your friends, people will say that you only got married out of spite."

"Well, let them," said he, cheerfully. "You and I know better, Shena—what matters it what they say? I know what Jack Melville will say. They won't get much comfort out of him. 'No one has got two lives; why shouldn't he marry the girl he's fond of?'—that's about all they'll get out of him. Polly needn't try to throw the Corrieveak fly over him. Well, now, Shena, when one thinks of it, what strange creatures people

are. There's Corrievreck; it's a substantial thing; it's worth a heap of solid money, and it might be made worth more; and there it was, offered to our family, you may say, to keep in our possession perhaps for centuries. And what interfered? Why, an impalpable thing like politics! Opinions—things you couldn't touch with your ten fingers if you tried a month—a mere prejudice on the part of my father—and these solid advantages are thrust away. Isn't it odd?"

The abstract question had no interest for Shena Ván.

"I hope you do not regret it," she said, rather proudly.

"Do I speak as if I regretted it? No; not much! It was that trip to Carlisle that did it, Shena, that showed me what was the right thing to do. And after you left wasn't I wild that I had not had more courage. And then Owley became more and more intolerable—but I dare say you were the cause of it, you know, in part—and then I said to myself, 'Well, I'm off to Aberdeen; and if Shena has any kind of recollection of the old days in her heart, why, I'll ask her to settle the thing at once'—"

"Yes, but why wouldn't you let me tell my brother?" Shena Ván pleaded.

"Telling one would have been telling everybody," said he, promptly, "and they would have been at their old games. Now, you see, it isn't of the least consequence what they do or say—if they tear their hair out it'll only hurt their own heads. And I don't see why you should worry about that letter. Why should you make apologies? Why should you pretend to be sorry—when you're not? If it bothers you to write the letter, send a copy of this morning's *Scotsman*; that's quite enough. Send them all this morning's *Scotsman*; and you needn't mark it; it will be all the pleasanter surprise for them. When they've finished with the leading articles, and the news, and the criticisms of the picture-exhibitions, and when they've looked to see how many more ministers of the gospel have been writing letters and quarrelling like Kilkenny cats, then they'll stray on to a nice little paragraph—'What!—St. Giles's Church—Archibald Leslie—to Janet Stewart—oh, snakes!'"

"But you wrote to your people, Archie," Shena Ván said—looking wistfully at the sheet of note-paper that she had in vain endeavoured to fill with apologies and appeals for pardon.

"Well, yes, I did," the Master of Lynn admitted, with a peculiar smile. "I could not resist the temptation. But you mistake altogether, Shena, if you imagine that it was to make apology that I wrote. Oh, no; it was not that; it was only to convey information. It was my filial duty that prompted me to write. Besides, I wished the joyful tidings to reach Aunt Tabby as soon as possible—oh, don't you make any mistake, Shena—she's worth a little consideration—she has a little money of her own—oh, yes, she may do something for us yet!"

"I don't like to hear you talk of your relations in that way, Archie," said Shena Ván, rather sadly, "for if you think of them like that, how are you ever to be reconciled to them? And you told me it would be all right."

"And so it will, my dear girl," said he, good-naturedly. "And this is the only way to put it all right. When they see that the thing is done, then they'll come to their senses. Polly will be the first. She always makes the best of matters—she's a good little soul. And his lordship won't do anything desperate; he won't be such a fool as to drive me to raise money on my expectations; and he'll soon be glad enough to have me back at Lynn—the people there want some looking after, as he knows. Besides, he ought to be in a good humour just now—both the forest and All-nam-ba let already, and Ardenreanan as good as taken."

"But I must write—I must write," said Shena, regarding the paper again.

"Well, it's quite simple," said he. "Tell your brother that, when you left Aberdeen, instead of going either to Inverness or to Strathaylort, you came here to Edinburgh, and were married, as per inclosed cutting from the *Scotsman*. The cause?—urgent family reasons, which will be explained. Then you ask him to be good enough to communicate this news to your sister, and also to send a message to the Manse; but as for apologising, or anything of that kind, I'd see them hanged first. Besides, it isn't good policy. It isn't wise to treat your relatives like that, and lead them to think they have a right to remonstrate with you. It's your business; not theirs. You have quite arrived at years of discretion, my darling Shena; and if you don't want people to be for ever jumping on you—that is, metaphorically, I mean—stop it at the beginning, and with decision. Here," said he, suddenly getting up and going over to the writing-table, "I'll write the letter for you!"

"Oh, no, Archie!" she cried, interposing. "You will only make them angry."

"My dear child," said he, pushing her away, "honey and molasses are a fool to what I can write when I want to be civil; and at the present moment I should like to shake hands with the whole human race."

So he wrote the letter, and wrote it very civilly, too, and to Shena's complete satisfaction; and then he said, as he finished his coffee—

"I don't think we shall stay long in Paris, Shena. I don't like Paris. You won't find it half as fine a town to look at as this is now. And if you go to the theatre, it's all *spectacle* and ballet; or else it's the story of a married woman running away with a lover; and that isn't the kind of thing you ought to see on your wedding trip, is it? There's no saying how far the force of example might go; and you see you began your wedded life by running away!"

"It was none of my doing, Archie," said Shena Ván, quickly.

"No," said he. "I think we'll come back to London soon; for everybody will be there at the opening of the Session; and I want to introduce you to some friends of mine. Jack Melville says he is going up; and he pretends it's about his Electric Lighting performance; but I suspect it's more to meet the Winterbourns, when they come back from abroad, than to see the Directors of the Company. If they do adopt his system, I hope he'll make them fork out, for he is not overburdened with the gear of this wicked world any more than myself—faith, I wish my right honourable papa would hand along the cost of that Special License, for it was all his doing. But never mind, Shena; we'll tide along somehow; and when we come back from our trip, if they are still showing their teeth, like a badger in a hole, I know what I'll do—we'll go over to the West of Ireland, for the Spring salmon-fishing, and we can live cheaply enough in one of the hotels there, either on the Shannon or out in Connemara. How would you like that?"

"Oh, I should be delighted!" said Shena Ván, with the dark, wonderful blue eyes filled with pleasure. "For I'm afraid to go back to Inverness, and that's the truth, Archie."

"Oh, but we shall have to go back to Inverness, all in good time," said he, "and it won't do to be afraid of anything. And I think you'll hold your own, Shena," he added, approvingly. "I think you'll hold your own."

And so at this point we may bid good-bye to these adventurers (who seemed pleased enough with such fortune as

had befallen them), and come along to another couple who, a few weeks later, were walking one evening on the Terrace of the House of Commons. It was a dusky and misty night, though it was mild for that time of the year; the heavens were overclouded; the lights on Westminster Bridge and on the Embankment did little to dispel the prevailing gloom, though the quivering golden reflections on the black river looked picturesque enough; and in this dense obscurity such Members and their friends as had come out from the heated atmosphere of the House to have a chat or a cigar on the Terrace were only indistinguishable figures who could not easily be recognised. They, for the most part, were seated on one or other of the benches standing about; or idly leaning against the parapet; but these two kept walking up and down in front of the vast and shadowy building and the gloomy windows, and they were arm-in-arm.

"A generation hence," said one of them, looking at the murky scene all around them, "Londoners won't believe that their city could ever have been as black a pit as this is."

"But this generation will see the change, will it not?" said his companion, whose voice had just a trace of foreign accent in it. "You are going to make the transformation, are you not?"

"I?" said he, laughing. "I don't know how many are all trying at it; and whoever succeeds in getting what is really wanted will be a wonder-worker, I can tell you. What's more, he will be a very rich man. You don't seem to think about that, Yolande."

"About what, then?"

"Why, that you are going to marry a very poor man."

"No, I do not care at all," she said, or rather what she did say was 'I do not care aytall'—despite the tuition of her father.

"That is because you don't understand what it means," said he, in a kindly way. "You have had no possibility of knowing. You can't have any knowledge of what it is to have a limited income—to have to watch small economies, and the like."

"Ah, indeed, then!" said she. "And my papa always angry with me for my economies, and the care and the thrift that the ladies at the Château exercised always! 'Miser' he says to me, 'Miser that you are!' Oh, I am not afraid of being poor—not aytall!"

"I have a chance," he said, absently. "So far, indeed, I have been lucky. And the public are hanging back just now; they have seen so many bad experiments that they won't rush at any one system without examining the others; it's the best one that will win in the end. But it is only a chance, after all. Yolande," said he, "I wonder if I was born to be your evil genius. It was I who sent you away from your own home—where you were happy enough; and you must have suffered a terrible anxiety all that time—I can see the change in you!"

"Oh, but I will not have you speak like that," said she, putting her other hand on his arm. "How can you speak like that to me when it is night and day that I cannot tell you how grateful I am to you. Yes; it was you who sent me; if I had not loved you before, I should love you for that now—with my whole heart. If you had known—if you had seen—what joy it was to my poor mother that I was with her for that time—that we were together—and she happy and cheerful for the first time for many, many sad years—if you had seen the gladness in her face every morning when she saw me—then perhaps you would have understood. And if I had not gone to her—if I had never known her—if she had never had that little happiness—would that not have been a sad thing? That she might have died among strangers—and I, her own daughter, amusing myself with friends and idleness and pleasure somewhere—it is too terrible to think of! And who prevented that? It is not my gratitude only, it is hers also that I give you, that I offer you—you made her happy for a time, when she had need of some kindness; and you cannot expect that I shall forget it."

"You are too generous," he said. "It is a small matter to offer advice. I sacrificed nothing; the burden of it fell on you. But I will be honest with you. I guessed that you would have anxiety and trouble; but I knew you would be brave enough to face it; and I knew, too, that you would not afterwards regret whatever you might have come through; and I know that you don't regret it now. I know you well enough for that."

"And some day," she said, "or perhaps through many and many years, I will try to show you what value I put on your opinion of me, and if I do not always deserve that you think well of me, at least I shall try to deserve it—can I promise more?"

At this moment John Shortlands made his appearance; he had come out from the smoking-room, with a cigar in his mouth.

"Look here, Yolande," said he. "I suppose you don't want to hear any more of the debate?"

"No, no," she said, quickly. "It is stupid—stupid. Why do they not say what they mean at once—not stumbling here, stumbling there, and all the others talking amongst themselves, and as if everybody were going asleep!"

"It's lively enough sometimes, I can assure you," he said. "However, your father thinks it's no use your waiting any longer. He's determined to wait until the division is taken; and no one knows now when it will be. He says you'd better go back to your hotel—I suppose Mr. Melville will see you so far. Well," said he, addressing Jack Melville, "what do you think of the dinner Winterbourne got for you?"

"I wasn't thinking of it much," Jack Melville said. "I was more interested in the Members. I haven't been near the House of Commons since I used to come up from Oxford for the boat-race."

"How's the Company going?"

"Pretty well, I think; but of course I've nothing to do with that. I have no capital to invest."

"Except brains; and sometimes that's as good as bank-notes. Well," said Shortlands, probably remembering an adage about the proper number for company, "I'll bid ye good-night—for I'm going back to the mangle—I may take a turn at it myself."

So Jack Melville and Yolande together set out to find their way through the corridors of the House out into the night-world of London; and when they were in Palace-yard Yolande said she would just as soon walk up to the hotel where her father and herself were staying, for it was no farther away than Albemarle-street.

"Did you hear what Mr. Shortlands said?" she asked, brightly. "Perhaps, after all, then, there is to be no romance? I am not to be like the heroine of a book, who is approved because she marries a poor man? I am not to make any such noble sacrifice?"

"Don't be too sure, Yolande," said he, good-naturedly. "Companies are kittle cattle to deal with; and an inventor's business is still more uncertain. There is a chance, as I say; but it is only a chance. However, if that fails, there will be something else. I am not afraid."

"And I—am I afraid?" she said, lightly. "No! Because I know more than you—oh, yes, a great deal more than you. And perhaps I should not speak; for it is a secret—no, no, it

is not a secret, for you have guessed it—do you not know that you have Monaglen?"

He glanced at her to see whether she was merely making fun; but he saw in her eyes that she was making an actual—if amused—inquiry.

"Well, Yolande," said he, "of course I know of Mrs. Bell's phantasy; but I don't choose to build my calculations for the future on a phantasy."

"But," said Yolande, rather shyly, "if you were told it was done? If Monaglen were already yours? If the lawyers had done—oh, everything—all settled—what then?"

"What, then? I would refuse to take it. But it is absurd. Mrs. Bell cannot be such a madwoman. I know she is a very kind woman; and there is in her nature a sort of romantic attachment to my father's family—which I rather imagine she has cultivated by the reading of those old songs. Still, she cannot have done anything so wild as that."

"She has bought Monaglen," Yolande said, without looking up.

"Very well. I thought she would do that—if she heard it was in the market. Very well. Why shouldn't she go there—and send for her relatives, if she has any—and be a grand lady there? I have met more than one grand lady who hadn't half her natural grace of manner, nor half her kindness of heart."

"It is very sad, then," said Yolande (who was afraid to drive him into a more decided and definitive opposition). "Here is a poor woman who has the one noble ideal—the dream of her life—it has been her hope and her pleasure for many and many a year; and when it comes near to completion—no—there is an obstacle—and the last obstacle that one could have imagined! Ah, the ingratitude of it! It has been her romance; it has been the charm of her life. She has no husband, no children. She has, I think, not any relation left. And because you are proud, you do not care that you disappoint her of the one hope of her life—that you break her heart?"

"Ah, Yolande," said he, with a smile, "Mrs. Bell has got hold of you with her old Scotch songs—she has been walking you through faery-land, and your reason has got perverted."

What do you think people would say if I were to take away this poor woman's money from her relatives—or from her friends and acquaintances, if she has no relatives? It is too absurd. If I were the promoter of a swindling company, now, I could sharp it out of her that way; that would be all right, and I should remain an honoured member of society; but this won't do; this won't do at all. You may be as dishonest as you like, and so long as you don't give the law a grip on you, and so long as you keep rich enough, you can have plenty of public respect; but you can't afford to become ridiculous. No, no, Yolande; if Mrs. Bell has bought Monaglen, let her keep it; I hope she will install herself there, and play Lady Bountiful—she can do that naturally enough; and when she has had her will of it, then, if she likes to leave it to me at her death, I shall be her obliged and humble servant. But in the meantime, my dearest Yolande, as you and I have got to face the world together, I think we'd better have as little phantasy around us as possible—except the fantasy of affection, and the more of that we have the better."

When they got to the hotel, they paused outside the glass door to say good-bye.

"Good-night, dearest Yolande."

"Good-night, dear Jack."

"And then she looked up at this broad-shouldered, pale, dark man, and there was a curious smile in her beautiful, sweet, and serious face.

Is it true," she asked, "that a woman always has her own way?"

"They say so, at all events," was the answer.

"And if two women have the same wish and the same hope and only one man to say no, then it is still more likely he will be defeated?"

"I shouldn't say he had much chance myself," Jack Melville said, "but what's your conundrum, now, sweet-heart?"

"Then I foresee something," she said. "Yes, I see that we shall have to ask Mr. Leslie to be very kind, and to lend us Duncan Macdonald for an evening. Oh, not so very far away—not so far away as you imagine; because, you know, when we have all gone up to Monaglen House, and we are all inside, going over the rooms—and looking here and there with a great curiosity and interest—or perhaps we are all seated in the dining-room, having a little chat together—then what will you say if all at once you hear the pipes outside, and what do you think Duncan will play, on such an evening as that, if not *Melville's Welcome Home*?"

On Thursday week the University of Dublin wound up the season of academical celebrations by a grant of honorary degrees in law to Lord Spencer and Lord Wolseley.

Mr. Henry Lee, M.P., presided yesterday week at the annual meeting in connection with New College, Hampstead, an institution of the Congregational body. The usual address to the students was given by the Rev. Dr. Bevan, who took for his subject "Culture and Cultus."

The Berlin *Post* announces that Prince Alexander of Sayn-Wittgenstein, the owner of the castle and estate of Sayn, near Coblenz, has renounced his princely title, and rank, and special privileges, and received from the German Emperor the name and title of Count of Hachenberg. His wife, the Princess Yvonne, died in October, 1881, and he has since married the governess of his children. According to the family compacts (as with other mediatized princes) the Prince could only contract a morganatic marriage with a lady who was not of rank similar to his own. Like many other German princes, and his own elder brother, Prince Frederic, in the same position a few years ago, he preferred to descend from his high rank to a lower level, where prejudice or traditional etiquette will not hinder him from placing his wife by his side. The princely rank and estates have passed to his eldest son, Prince Stanislas, who is in his tenth year. Prince Alexander himself is nearly thirty-six years of age.

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BOOKS ABOUT SIBERIA.

Everybody must be the better in some respect for reading such a book as *Siberia in Asia*: by Henry Seebohm (John Murray); for it contains a narrative as interesting, as good for the spirits, if not so wonderful, as any story of Jules Verne's, with the addition of more truthfulness, more practicability, more instructiveness. Let it be premised that the volume is provided with a plain map and a helpful index; and that the pages might be said literally to swarm with illustrations, if it was not that the expression is generally applied to something disagreeable, which the illustrations certainly are not. The author gave us some few years ago an account of his experience, as an ornithological enthusiast, of Siberia in Europe; and his present work is supplementary to the former. The publication has been unduly delayed perhaps; but to such a book, if to any, may be applied the popular saying: better late than never. The history of the visit which the author paid to "the valley of the Yenesei in East Siberia," and which furnished him with occasion for writing his very useful and entertaining narrative, is as follows:—In 1876 Captain Wiggins, of Sunderland, having left his ship frozen up in winter quarters within the Arctic Circle, returned overland to England, meaning to go back and fetch his vessel and sail her home through the Kara Sea the next year. For this purpose he started on March 1, 1877, and with him went the author. How they travelled from London to Nishni Novgorod, having stopped three days at St. Petersburg and a few hours at Moscow, is the beginning of the story, which is continued, with ornithological episodes, in straightforward fashion until the point is reached at which the travellers, having sledged about three thousand two hundred and forty English miles from Nishni Novgorod to the river Koo-ray-i-ka, arrive at the site of the frozen ship and refresh their ears with the sound of English voices, their palates with the taste of English cookery. But, alas! for the poor ship. The crew, indeed, are well, having been properly supplied during the winter with lime-juice, and the captain is skilful, experienced, a teetotaler withal; but the ship was destined to become a wreck. Sir Wilfrid Lawson will be glad to know that the captain "worked his ship on teetotal principles"; but "in my opinion," says the author uncompromisingly, "that was the fountain-head of all his difficulties." Grog or no grog, however, the vessel had to be abandoned, and there was some talk of making the voyage back to England in a craft that had been purchased originally for purely ornithological purposes. In the event the author, unaccompanied by Captain Wiggins, journeyed home overland, a change of programme for which the scientific reader will be disposed probably to be rather glad than sorry. Indeed the author appears to have been, on the whole, well satisfied with the results of his ornithologising in Asiatic Siberia. And it is as an ornithologist that he is most interesting and assuredly most worthy of attention. Nobody will care much for the necessarily hasty views he takes of Russia and the Russians, as regards their political, social, and moral aspect; and some of his readers will feel inclined to question the propriety of the remarks, the very blunt remarks he makes, as if he were a learned professor lecturing upon an ornithological "specimen," concerning the character of Captain Wiggins and the relations between captain and crew. There can be no doubt at all, however, about the great interest and value of the author's work, which can hardly need any stronger recommendation than the bare knowledge of its existence.

Some deeply moving, but awful and harrowing scenes are described in the two volumes entitled *Siberian Pictures*: by Ludwik Niemiowski (Hurst and Blackett), whereof the contents have been "edited from the Polish by Major Szulcowski." These contents are in the form of a personal narrative, a series of sketches drawn, or supposed to be drawn, by one who was eye-witness and ear-witness, partly if not altogether, of what is described and related. Among the Siberian tribes, we are told, the chief place is assigned to the Tunguz; and the volumes, accordingly, open with an affecting but almost incredible story of paternal love and filial baseness, of a devoted old Tunguz father treated by his heartless daughter after a fashion which would have caused the Roman Tullia to blush for her sex. There is another tribe, it appears, called Buriati, not an amiable race of men, "distinguished by their hatred to everything novel," nature's own conservatives, and "shameless and unblushing in their vices." Of this tribe various anecdotes are given, and one of them is of an appalling kind. It is about a worthy son of the Buriati, who, at the age of threescore-and-ten, being armed with a gun and having a gigantic and savage dog to back him, solaced his old age not with whist, as is recommended, but with the sport of man-hunting, lying in wait for escaped convicts, whom he would kill for the sake of killing, whether on a fine day or a foul. At last, however, he literally caught a Tartar, a convict escaped from the mines. This Tartar managed to kill the dog and bind the old gentleman, as Odysseus bound Proteus, and then proceeded to avenge the wrongs of the many murdered convicts in a manner that will turn the reader's heart quite sick. Sick at heart also will the reader be at the tale of the boy who was roasting a dog over a slow fire, and whose proceedings, when interference led to an investigation, were defended by the boy's father and by the village-authority, who asked indignantly, "Why interrupt a child in his play, when he was doing no harm?" It is a relief to turn from such horrors to the chapters concerning "fur-supplying animals" and "food-supplying animals" and "railways and agriculture." The chapter headed "the fortress of snow" is quite a little romance, exciting and wonderful; and the same may be said of the chapter headed "the madman." In fact, the romantic element, combined with the horrible, prevails throughout the "pictures"; and the question arises how far they are sketched from life and how far from the suggestions of imagination. Pleasant the volumes decidedly are not; fascinating they are with the fascination of a fearful nightmare.

DORMANT AND EXTINCT PEERAGES.

An amended edition has just been issued of *A Genealogical History of the Dormant, Abeyant, Forfeited, and Extinct Peerages of the British Empire*, by Sir Bernard Burke, C.B., LL.D., Ulster King of Arms (Harrison). It is to the "Dormant and Extinct Peerages," that we must refer for the warriors, statesmen, and legislators who adorned our national history in former times. De Vere, Beauchamp, Bohun, de la Pole, de Lacy, Dunbar, Sydney, de Clare, Tudor, Mortimer, and Plantagenet are "entombed in the urns and sepulchres of mortality"; but their mighty deeds, their brilliant lineages, and their personal memoirs can be found only in such a work as the interesting and important volume before us. It is wellnigh impossible to follow events in the history of England without a knowledge of the old Barons and the other great Lords who make up that history. Marvellous, in point of fact, is the ever-recurring extinction of English titles. Sir Bernard Burke tells us, in his opening remarks, that not one of the earldoms—and yet there were twenty—created by William the Conqueror exists, nor a single honour conferred by William Rufus, Henry I., Stephen, Henry II., Richard I., or John. Dugdale's "Baron-

age," published in 1675, contains all the English Peerages created to that period. The index occupies fourteen closely-printed columns, a single one of which would easily include the names of all the dignities that remain out of the whole category. But this is not so remarkable when we remember that more than a hundred Peerages have become extinct since Queen Victoria ascended the Throne, including Cornwallis, Egremont, Thanet, Dorset, Melbourne, Lyndhurst, Plymouth, Macaulay, Palmerston, and Beaconsfield. Six English counties are at this moment unrepresented, the dignities that were formerly named from them can only be found in the "Extinct and Dormant Peerage"—namely, Dorset, York, Gloucester, Oxford, Monmouth, and Middlesex: Wales has two untitled counties, Merioneth and Flint; Ireland, seven; and Scotland twelve. Some of our important cities and towns do not at present give names to Peerages. For instance, there is no Lord Liverpool, no Lord Birmingham, no Lord Brighton; nor is there any existing Peer deriving title from Plymouth, Rochdale, Finsbury, Peterborough, Chatham, Cheltenham, Leamington, Bridgwater, Greenwich, Reading, Rochester, or Woolwich. Should Mr. Gladstone ever wish to retire to the dignified calm of the Upper House, her Majesty could hardly select a more appropriate title than that of Earl of Liverpool, as that city was the birthplace and early home of the great statesman. To give a notion of the extent and interest of the "Dormant and Extinct Peerage," we may add that it supplies the memoirs and achievements of about eighteen hundred noble families, whose history is the history of their country. No inquiring student, no intelligent reader, should be without it.

Mrs. Riddell's powerfully-written tale, *The Senior Partner*, which was favourably noticed in this paper on its appearance, in three volumes, has been reissued in one volume by Mr. Hogg, of Exeter-street, the first edition having been disposed of almost immediately on publication.

"LA GIOCONDA," AT COVENT GARDEN.

The Royal Italian Opera, at Covent Garden, has continued through the month of June its performances of "La Gioconda," which, as a musical work, by Signor Ponchielli of Milan, has been noticed with critical appreciation in this Journal. A few of the scenes and figures in the dramatic action now find place among the subjects of our Illustrations. It may be needful to explain with brevity the plot of this operatic romance, which is borrowed by the author of the libretto, Arrigo Boito, from an old tragedy of Victor Hugo's, "Angelo, the Tyrant of Padua." At Venice, under the severe rule of the Doge and Council of Ten, there is a lovely ballad-singer, La Gioconda, who goes about with an aged blind mother. She unhappily becomes the object of profligate desire in the breast of an exceedingly wicked man called Barnaba, a spy of the Inquisition. To get her into his power, he denounces her poor old mother, La Cieca, as a witch. But the old woman is saved by the intercession of a lady named Laura, wife of Alvise Badoero, President of the Council. La Gioconda herself is rescued from the villain's hands by a disguised gentleman, Enzo, who has returned from banishment in the garb of a Dalmatian sea-captain. He is a first lover of Signora Laura, whom he persuades to elope from her husband, and to fly on board his vessel, the Hecate. This secret intention being discovered by Barnaba and also by La Gioconda, who is enamoured of Enzo and very jealous of Laura, the fugitives are denounced. One of our Sketches is that of Barnaba dropping a letter for this purpose, at the sculptured "Lion's Mouth," into the box in which anonymous documents for the information of the Venetian Government were received. Nevertheless Enzo and Laura get on board the brigantine, but are soon followed while in the harbour by La Gioconda, who reproaches Laura for her misconduct, and by Laura's angry husband, who recaptures his runaway spouse. He prepares to kill her by poison, but here again comes in La Gioconda, who has learned that it was by Laura her mother's life was saved. In gratitude for this, she contrives to substitute for the poison a harmless sleeping potion, and conveys Laura to a place of safety; after which, by poisoning herself, she enables Laura and Enzo to go away together quite happy. Her final benediction to the pair is the scene which appears at the bottom of our page of Illustrations of this lyrical or musical play. The story does not end in accordance with our notions of poetical justice, but the sentiment of passionate self-sacrifice is perhaps more congenial to many of the audience at the Italian Opera.

THE INSURRECTION IN ALBANIA.

It appears from later news of the recent fighting in Albania that the affair was much more serious than was at first reported. The Albanians were in very considerable force, well organised and well handled. The hostilities began three weeks ago, when 200 Nizams of the Turkish army, marching from Scutari to the fortress of Sipczanik, situate near Tusi, on the Podgoritza road, were attacked by 600 men belonging to the Hoti tribe. The fighting lasted three hours, and the whole of the Turkish troops are said to have been killed. When the news reached Scutari, Assim Pasha at once left for the Castrati district, with ten battalions of troops. The mountaineers, however, seemed quite prepared for them, and hostilities were at once begun. The fighting lasted from the Saturday till the Sunday night following, and the casualties on each side reached the total of 1300 Turkish troops and 500 Albanians killed, besides a large number of wounded. The struggle was continued in the following week. Our Illustration of an Albanian fighting scene is drawn by Mr. R. C. Woodville, the well-known artist, who travelled in that country two or three years ago, and witnessed the former campaigns. His companion of that time, Mr. Athol Mayhew, furnishes us with the following commentary:—

"The recent rising in Albania against the Turkish troops is undoubtedly the outcome of the treatment the Northern Ghegs received at the hands of the Berlin Congress. By the Berlin stipulations, it will be remembered, a very considerable portion of the country was awarded to the hereditary foes of the Arnauts. Montenegro, Servia, and Greece each claimed and were allowed a portion of the Albanian border. These awards were resented throughout the length and breadth of Albania. The Albanian League was formed. All manner and condition of 'Skipetar,' or Albanian warriors, were enrolled as members of this secret society—Southern Tosk and Northern Gheg, Greek Catholic, Roman Catholic, and Mohammedan, Highlander and Lowlander, were patriotically banded together, and were bound by their oath to resist à outrance the 'readjustment' of the frontier. The organisation of this league was the forerunner of a rising at Gusinje, which in magnitude closely approached a general rebellion of the province against Ottoman rule. From information which I obtained while in North Albania, no doubt was left in my mind that in its infancy this secret association was encouraged by the Turk, as a convenient 'cat's-paw' wherewith to tease the importunate Slav. But its rapid growth utterly paralysed the Turkish Government, and placed it wholly beyond control. The towns of Pristrend, Ipek, and Jakova were soon in

the hands of the League. Anarchy and lawlessness, under the leadership of Ali Bey (since created Ali Pasha by the Porte), reigned rampant in Northern Albania. At Pristrend, the European Consuls were imprisoned by the mob in their consulates; the Russian representative was shot at through his own door, and when Mehemet Ali was sent by the Porte to restore order to the rebellious district, his house at Jakova was fired by the people, and he himself met his death by Albanian bullets as he sought to escape from the flames. Later on, the League made Gusinje their head-quarters. The Signatories to the Treaty of Berlin supported the surrender of this district to Montenegro. Turkey openly favoured the Powers, but secretly encouraged Ali Bey. Thus, Gusinje was held by the Albanians in the face of the Montenegrins and the decrees of Europe; till Dulcigno had to be offered to the Black Mountain in exchange. The difficulties attendant upon the delivery of Dulcigno are sufficiently fresh in public remembrance. It will be recollected how there the Albanians made another determined stand, and it was not until the European naval 'demonstration' in the Adriatic was ordered that Montenegro was placed in possession of the coveted seaport. But this was not all. The Mohammedan town of Podgoritza was given over by Albania to Montenegro at the close of the Russo-Turkish war. From its cannon-battered walls trending south by the lake of Scutari, as far as the Turkish lines at Tusi, there is a tract of land, such as is rarely found in those rocky barren regions, a rich arable plain, where maize, the Montenegrin staff of life, might be grown in abundance, but till now a level untillied waste lying idle between the Albanian and the Montenegrin tribes. This broad slice of land, together with other pieces of frontier soil, the Porte has recently surrendered to the Montenegrins, and with its cession Albanian troubles have broken out afresh. Foremost in their resentment, as the closest neighbours of the Montenegrins, have been the Highland clans of Castrati, Hoti, Gruda, and Clementi. Between these Gheg highlanders and the Montenegrins there has been for centuries the deadliest enmity. Through ages of border feuds they have hacked and hewn at each other with insatiable ferocity. When, therefore, at the commencement of last month an emissary was dispatched from the Pashalic at Scutari to the Castrati tribe, to acquaint them with the cession of a portion of their territory to an ancient enemy, the highlanders refused en masse to be reconciled to what the emissary endeavoured to persuade them was 'inevitable.' To an Albanian Highlander, nothing is inevitable so long as he is possessed of a yataghan and a Peabody-Martini rifle. So he has recently been making good use of his weapons against the Turkish troops opposed to him. Active as a mountain cat, and not less courageous than crafty, the Highland Albanian, in his own familiar fastnesses, is the most formidable foe the Turkish soldier can attack. The fact is again shown that the Porte is powerless to govern this the most unruly of its turbulent provinces. Should matters be pushed much further, there can be little doubt, in the minds of those who know the temper of the Albanian race, that the League will be again paramount, and that a determined struggle will ensue for national independence."

THE VOLUNTEERS.

Field-Marshal the Duke of Cambridge made his annual official inspection of the London Rifle Brigade in Hyde Park last Saturday. On the same evening Field-Marshal Lord Napier of Magdala, hon. Colonel of the 3rd City of London, inspected that regiment on the Horse Guards' Parade. Besides the above, the official inspection of the following regiments was carried out last Saturday:—3rd Middlesex Artillery, at Wellington Barracks; 1st London Engineers, in Regent's Park; Queen's Westminster, Hyde Park; Inns of Court, Old Deer Park, Richmond; Customs and Docks, Battersea Park; 19th Middlesex (Bloomsbury), Foundling Hospital; and the 3rd Surrey, Wimbledon.

The tenth annual international rifle-match of Liverpool Volunteers took place at Altcar range on the 20th inst., and resulted in a victory for the English team. The prize is a silver shield, on which is emblazoned the name of the winning team, kept at the Liverpool Townhall, and subscribed for by Liverpool gentlemen. The match was shot for with Martini-Henry rifles, Queen's ranges and positions, distance 200, 500, and 600 yards, seven shots at each; nine a side. The highest score in the English team (96) was made by Private Wade, of the 1st Lancashire. Highest in the Scotch team, Private Paul, 5th Lancashire, 92. Highest in the Irish team, Sergeant Speers, 1st Lancashire, 89. England, highest total, 844; Scotland, 806; Ireland, 798. Wales did not raise a team.

The Challenge Shield Champion Prize for Scottish Volunteers was shot for in Edinburgh yesterday week, and was gained by Private A. Montgomery, 9th Lanark.

The competition for the selection of the Irish Eight at Wimbledon concluded on the 21st inst., at the Dollymount Ranges. It resulted in the selection of the following:—H. Coghlan, J. Wilson, A. Ganly, J. Rigby, Edward Johnston, J. Braithwaite, Joseph Murphy, and J. K. Milner.

At the Irish Rifle Association meeting at Dollymount, Dublin, yesterday week, the competition for the All Ireland and Challenge Shield took place. A Belfast team, with a total of 605 points, carried off the prize, a Dublin team scoring 564. The Challenge Gold Medal, presented by Mr. Wilkes, of the New York *Spirit of the Times*, value 400 dollars, was won by Mr. Coghlan, of Dublin. A scratch competition was won by the Viceroyal team.

The team of English and Scotch riflemen, taken over to Dublin by Sir H. Halford to compete with an Irish team, were on Saturday defeated by 130 points.

The triennial ball of the Inns of Court Volunteers took place on Thursday, in the hall of Lincoln's Inn.

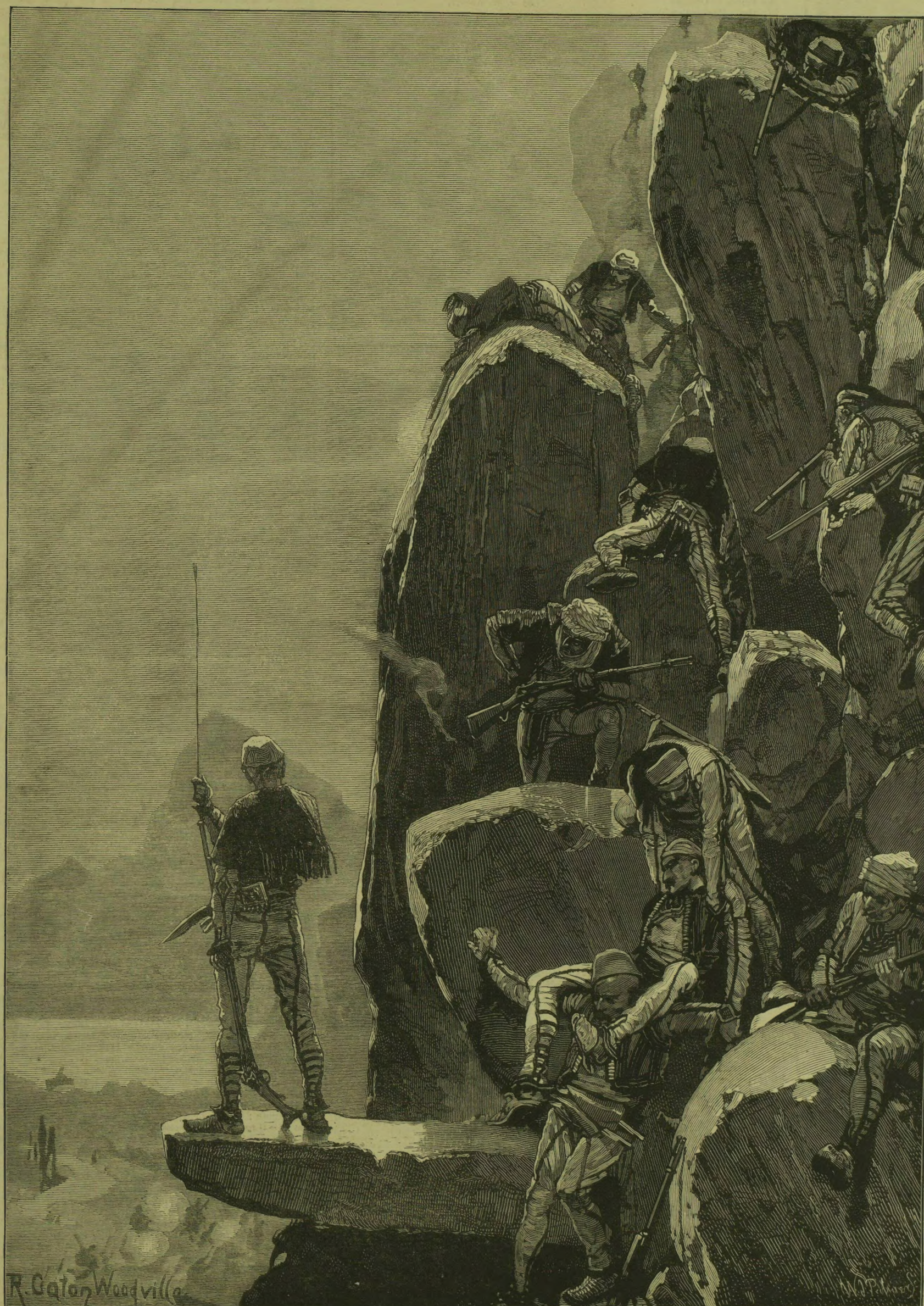
A pension of £150 per annum has been granted to Lady Palliser, widow of Major Sir William Palliser, C.B., the inventor of the Palliser gun and of numerous improvements connected with projectiles.

The forty-sixth annual Conference of the Yorkshire Union of Mechanics' Institutes was held on the 20th inst. in the Masonic Hall, Huddersfield, Sir Edward Baines, President of the Union, in the chair. The number of Institutes in the Union has risen from 256 in 1881, with 49,800 members, to 269 this year, with 53,460 members, including 20,000 students in classes. From the Central Village Library 26,250 books were issued. The deposits in the Penny Savings Banks and the candidates at the examinations of the Union and South Kensington are rapidly increasing. Twenty-three new Mechanics' Institutes were admitted to the Union; and a resolution brought forward by the Halifax Delegates was passed unanimously, that the science and theory of music is a proper subject to be added to those taught under the Science and Art department, and requesting the Council of the Union to apply to that department for it to be carried out. A public meeting was held in the Townhall in the evening, presided over by Lord Lynton, M.P., who urged the advantages of secondary and technical education.



La Gioconda

at the
Covent-Garden
theatre



INSURRECTION IN NORTHERN ALBANIA: THE MANNER OF FIGHTING.

OBITUARY.

SIR HENRY F. F. JOHNSON, BART.

Sir Henry Franks Frederic Johnson, third Baronet, died at Avranches, in France, on the 20th inst. He was born Feb. 5, 1819, the eldest son of Sir Henry Allen Johnson, second Baronet, A.D.C. to the Prince of Orange in the Peninsular War, by Charlotte Elizabeth, his wife, daughter of Mr. Frederic Philipse, of Philipseburg, New York. He received his education at Winchester, and at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst; entered the Army in 1836, served in the 5th Foot, and attained the rank of Colonel in 1860. From 1855 to 1860 he was Deputy Quartermaster-General, and in 1866 Deputy Adjutant-General of the Forces in Jamaica. In 1869 he was appointed Commander of the Forces in the Windward and Leeward Islands, and finally retired in 1873. In 1863 he had succeeded his father in the baronetcy, which was conferred in 1818 on his grandfather, General Sir Henry Johnson, G.C.B., who commanded at the battle of New Ross. The Baronet whose death we record married, Sept. 16, 1851, Emma Patten, daughter of Sir David William Barclay, Bart., and leaves a daughter, Louisa Mary, and a son, now Sir Henry William Allen Johnson, fourth Baronet.

SIR WILLIAM KNOLLYS.

General the Right Hon. Sir William Thomas Knollys, K.C.B., P.C., D.C.L., LL.D., and F.R.G.S., died on the 23rd inst. He was born Aug. 1, 1797, the eldest son of General William Knollys, who claimed and bore the title of Earl of Banbury, until the Committee for Privileges, in 1813, decided against the claim. In early life, Sir William Knollys, as his father's eldest son, took the courtesy title of Viscount Wallingford. He was educated at Harrow, and commenced his military career at the Royal Military College of Sandhurst. In 1813 he joined the Scots Fusilier Guards in the Peninsula, went through that year's campaign, and, although not at Waterloo, was with his regiment during the occupation of Paris. In 1814 he received the appointment of Lieutenant-Governor of Guernsey, and in 1855 was given the command of the division then forming at Aldershot. From April, 1861, to July, 1862, he acted as Vice-President of the Council of Military Education, and was nominated Treasurer and Comptroller of the Household of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales. In 1877 he was made Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, in 1878 Receiver-General of the Duchy of Cornwall, and in 1883, shortly before his death, Colonel of his and his father's old regiment, the Scots Guards. Sir William married, in 1830, Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John St. Aubyn, Bart., and by her (who died in 1878) leaves issue.

BISHOP COLENSO.

The Right Rev. John William Colenso, D.D., Bishop of Natal, South Africa, who death is just announced, has long filled a prominent place in public regard. Born on Jan. 24, 1814, the son of a gentleman who held office under the Duchy of Cornwall, he graduated, in 1836, as Second Wrangler and Smith's prizeman at Cambridge, and became Fellow of his College. From 1838 to 1842 he was Assistant-Master of Harrow, in 1846 Rector of Farnett St. Mary, Norfolk, and since 1853 Bishop of Natal. His treatises on Algebra and Arithmetic are text-books in Universities and schools; but his controversial writings have been widely commented on. His work on the Pentateuch and Book of Joshua caused him to be declared by the Houses of Convocation of Canterbury deposed from his see—a deposition subsequently annulled on appeal to the Privy Council. Bishop Colenso was an accomplished scholar and mathematician, and a kind-hearted and energetic Churchman. His devotion to the races amongst whom he lived gained the affection of the natives of South Africa. He published a Zulu Grammar and Dictionary and a Zulu translation of the New Testament, and opposed with vehemence the war in Zululand. The Bishop of Natal was Sir Bartle Frere's most consistent and determined antagonist. A portrait of Bishop Colenso was published in this Journal on May 15, 1875.

MR. SERJEANT WHEELER.

Thomas Wheeler, LL.D., Serjeant-at-Law, Judge of Metropolitan County Courts, and J.P. for Lancashire and Middlesex, died on the 17th inst., at his residence, Campden Hill, in his seventy-eighth year. He was son of Mr. John Wheeler, of Manchester, and received his education at the Grammar School of that town and at St. John's College, Cambridge. He was called to the Bar in 1846, and raised to the Coif in 1861, being, at the time of his death, one of the few Serjeants still existing. From 1860 to 1862 he presided over the Court of Record for Salford, and was Judge of Circuit No. 6 from 1862 to 1873, when he was transferred to the Metropolitan district, including Brentford, Brompton, and Marylebone. He married, first, Frances, daughter of Mr. John Whittenbury, which lady died in 1873; and secondly, in 1875, Alice, daughter of Mr. Thomas Gerrard, of Adlington, Lancashire.

MR. GREEN.

Mr. John Green, late of Greenville, in the county of Kilkenny, formerly M.P. for that county, died on the 16th inst., aged seventy. He was the only son of Mr. John Green, of Greenville, by Anne, his wife, daughter of Mr. John Knox Grogan, of Johnstown, in the county of Wexford, and represented a respectable branch of the family of Green, of Kilmannham Castle. He was chosen M.P. for his native county in 1847, in the Liberal interest, and continued to sit until the dissolution of 1865. He was never married. His only sister, Anne Coote, married Mr. George Powell Houghton, of Kilmannock, in the county of Wexford.

We have also to record the deaths of—

Mr. John Brown, late of Coldham Hall, Wisbech, J.P. and D.L., on the 14th inst., at Elwyn Orchard, Cambridgeshire: he was High Sheriff of Cambridgeshire and Hunts in 1877.

Eliza, Dowager Lady Napier, widow of William John, eighth Lord Napier, mother of the present peer, and daughter of the Hon. Andrew James Cochrane Johnstone, on the 6th inst., in her eighty-ninth year.

General Thomas Chase Parr, of her Majesty's Indian Army, Bombay, on the 15th inst., in his eighty-first year, was in the expedition to Arabia in 1821, and commanded the 7th Native Infantry in the campaign in the South Maratha country, 1845.

Lieut.-Colonel William Glendonwyn Scott, formerly H.M. 91st Foot, on the 16th inst., at St. Pair, Manche, France, aged seventy-four: he was son of the late William Scott, of Wimpson, Hants (brother of Jane Elizabeth, Countess of Oxford), and grandson, maternally, of William Glendonwyn of Parton, county Kirkcubright, the lineal descendant of Glendonwyn of Glendonwyn, an old family in Scotland.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

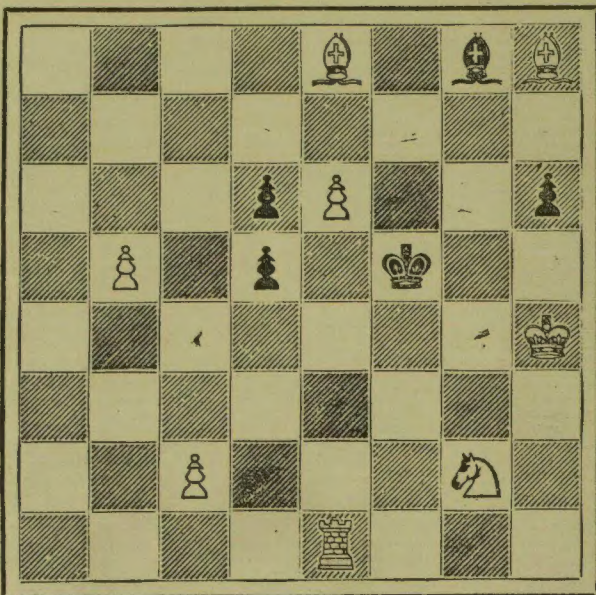
All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed to the Editor, and have the word "Chess" written on the envelope.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF Nos. 2046 and 2047 received from H. B. Ferris, L. L. Greenaway, Harry Springthorpe, R. Gray, G. W. Law, H. Wandell, R. L. Southwell, A. W. Scrutton, G. Seymour, H. Lucas, R. T. Kemp, S. Lowndes, L. Sharwood, Ernest Sharwood, W. Hillier, E. Elsbury, L. Wyman, Aaron Harper, D. W. Kell, E. Casella (Paris), R. H. Brooks, Alpha, A. Wigmore, S. Bullen, H. K. Adair, Otto Fuldner (Ghent), Jupiter Junior, T. Brandreth, W. J. Ruitman, L. Falcon (Antwerp), N. S. Harris, M. O'Halloran, R. Blacklock, Smutch, Cent, E. Louden, R. J. Vines, C. Darrah, Ben Nevis, E. E. H. J. Dimmock, E. C. H. (Worthing), W. M. D., and T. F. Butler (York).

PROBLEM NO. 2049.

By J. W. ABBOTT.

BLACK.



White to play, and mate in three moves.

THE INTERNATIONAL TOURNAMENT.

There was some excitement attending the play on Tuesday, the 19th inst., when Tschigorin, by scoring against Rosenthal, secured the fourth prize (£125), and on the following day, when Mackenzie also scored against Rosenthal, bringing his total points to 15½, and tying with Mason. Mackenzie by this victory secured the third prize for Blackburne (£150), whose score of 16½ could not then be attained by Rosenthal, his sole competitor for third place. There remained only a triangular duel between Blackburne, English, and Rosenthal to conclude the competition, and it was fought out in the presence of diminishing audiences in the course of the week. On Thursday English defeated Blackburne, the latter losing a piece after rejecting his adversary's offer of a "draw," and the Austrian master scored another victory on Saturday, against Rosenthal, making his points equal to Mackenzie's and Mason's. This was the 242nd and final game in the tourney, the committee deciding that the "draw" between Blackburne and Rosenthal need not be played off, inasmuch as its result could not affect the distribution of the prizes. If any thought of directing the ties to be played off occurred to the management it was, very wisely, dismissed. During the last few days the tourney "dragged" unmistakably; the competitors were weary of it, and, not unlikely, of each other, and if further prolonged it might, so far as the public is concerned, have outstayed its welcome. The fifth, sixth, and seventh prizes, respectively £100, £75, and £50, were therefore divided equally between Messrs. English, Mackenzie, and Mason, and the special prize (£25), given by Baron Kolisch, for the best score against the prize-winners, was awarded to M. Rosenthal. The final score of the competitors is as follows:—

	First Round.	Second Round.	Total.		First Round.	Second Round.	Total.
Zukertort	12	10	22	Rosenthal	7	7	14
Steinitz	9	10	19	Winawer	7	6	13
Blackburne	8½	8	16½	Bird	7	5	12
Tschigorin	9	7	16	Noa	3½	6	9½
Mackenzie	5	10½	15½	Sellman	3½	3	6½
Mason	9½	6	15½	Mortimer	0	3	3
English	7	8½	15½	Skipworth	3	Retired	3

Among the final games, one of the most interesting was that between Messrs. Mason and Steinitz, the latter playing with revived form. We append the game.

(Queen's Pawn Opening.)

WHITE (Mr. Mason).	BLACK (Herr S.)	WHITE (Mr. Mason).	BLACK (Herr S.)
1. P to Q 4th	P to Q 4th	17. B takes P	R to Q Kt sq
2. B to B 4th	P to Q 4th	18. B to Q 5th	P to B 4th
3. P takes P	Kt to Q B 3rd	19. Q Kt to Q 2nd	P to B 5th
4. Kt to K B 3rd	P to B 3rd	20. Q to R 4th	Kt takes Kt
5. P to K 3rd	P to K 4th	21. Kt takes Kt	P takes P
6. B to Kt 3rd	B takes P	22. P takes P	Q to Q 3rd
7. P to B 3rd	K Kt to K 2nd	23. Kt to R 2nd	P to Q 6th (dis. ch)
8. Q Kt to Q 2nd	B to Kt 3rd	24. K to R sq	B to K 7th
9. B to K 2nd	Castles	25. R takes R (ch)	R takes R
10. Castles	Kt to B 4th	26. B to Kt 3rd	Q takes P
11. P to K 4th	Kt takes B	27. Q to Q 7th	P to Q 7th
12. R P takes Kt	P to Q 5th	28. Q takes Q P	B to B 2nd
13. P takes P	P takes P	29. P to K 5th	Q takes P
14. B to B 4th (ch)	K to R sq	30. Kt to B 3rd	R takes Kt
15. Kt to Kt 3rd	B to Kt 5th		
16. B to Q 5th	Kt to K 4th		

White resigned, and Black won the second prize.

Another highly interesting game was that between Mortimer and Tschigorin in the final round. The Russian master, although second player, appeared to have got the best of the opening, but a serious blunder on the 33rd move afforded Mortimer an opportunity of exchanging Queens, and winning a Pawn in the operation. The position was as follows:—

White (M.): K at Kt sq, Q at Q 3rd, R at K B 2nd, Kt at Q B 3rd; Pawns at K R 3rd, K Kt 2nd, Q Kt 2nd, and Q R 2nd. (Eight pieces.)
Black (T.): K at R 2nd, Q at Q 4th, R at K 3rd, Kt at K R 8th; Pawns at K R 3rd, K Kt 2nd, K B 2nd, and Q R 2nd. (Eight pieces.)
It was Black's move at this juncture, and his King being in check, he played 33. P to B 4th, interposing; of course there followed 34. Q takes P (ch), Q takes Q; 35. R takes Q, and White has a winning game. It was continued as follows:—

Mortimer.	Tschigorin.	Mortimer.	Tschigorin.
35. R to Q R 5th	Kt to Kt 6th	45. R to Q 5th (ch)	K to Kt 3rd
36. R to Q R 5th	R to K B 3rd	46. P to R 3rd	R to Kt 6th
37. R takes P	P to R 4th	47. R to R 5th	K to R 3rd
38. P to K R 4th	P to B 8th (ch)	48. R to R 6th (ch)	P to Kt 3rd
39. K to R 2nd	Kt to B 4th	49. R to R 5th	
40. R to R 4th	R to B 7th		
41. Kt to K 4th	R takes Q Kt P		
42. Kt to Kt 5th	K to Kt 3rd		
(ch)			
42. K to R 3rd would have saved his piece and given some chance of a draw.			
43. R to R 6th (ch)	Kt to Q 3rd		
44. R takes Kt (ch)	K to B 4th		

What may be described as the last scene of the tournament was presented on Saturday afternoon at a garden party and dinner held at the residence of Mr. H. F. Gastineau, the President of the City Chess Club. The competitors in the master tourney present were—Dr. Zukertort, Mr. Blackburne, M. Tschigorin, Captain Mackenzie, M. Rosenthal, H. E. Bird, James Mortimer, and Mr. Sellman, of Baltimore, and among those invited to meet them were Messrs. Adamson, Cubison, Cutler, Duffy, Gumpel, Hoffer, Howard, Lovelock, Macdonnell, Watts, and many others. After dinner the usual loyal toasts were proposed by the host, followed by the health of Dr. Zukertort; Mr. Blackburne; the "Foreign Competitors," acknowledged by M. Rosenthal, Captain Mackenzie; Mr. Bird and the "Daily Press," for which Mr. Adamson returned thanks. The health of the host was proposed by Mr. Macdonnell, and drunk with musical honours, after which an adjournment was made to the garden, where the company lingered until the hour for the last train or tram warned them of the flight of time.

We shall take occasion to refer to the play in this tournament when producing the games from time to time, but in closing our formal notes of the proceedings we desire to compliment the management upon the great success for which they have so zealously and unselfishly laboured. To the director of play, Mr. Rosenbaum, the thanks of visitors to the Victoria Hall are specially due for his constant efforts to provide for their accommodation and comfort, and the chess community cannot fail to cordially recognise the services of the playing committee, Messrs. Steele, Minchin, Woodgate, Donisthorpe, and F. H. Lewis. To the impartiality and courtesy of these gentlemen, as well as to the good feeling of the competitors, may be attributed the harmony which prevailed throughout the tourney.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will (dated July 27, 1881) of Mr. Nathaniel Montefiore, late of Coldeast, Hants, and of No. 18, Portman-square, who died on March 28 last, was proved on the 13th inst. by Mrs. Emma Montefiore, the widow, Alfred Goldsmid, and Claude, Joseph Goldsmid Montefiore, the son, the executors, the value of the personal estate amounting to upwards of £443,000. The testator leaves to his wife his leasehold residence in Portman-square, his property Coldeast, near Southampton, all his furniture, plate, pictures, books, effects, horses, carriages, live and dead stock, and the cash in the house and at his bankers; to his son Claude, £80,000 and his property at Stamford-hill; to his daughter Charlotte Rosalind, £50,000; to his daughter Mrs. Alice Julia Lucas, £15,000; and to her husband, Henry Lucas, £10,000; and he bequeaths £2000 to the Spanish and Portuguese Jews' Synagogue, Bevis Marks; £1000 each to the Gates of Hope Charity Schools, Heneage-lane, the Spanish and Portuguese Jews' Hospital (called Beth Holim), Mile End-road, the Jews' Infant School, Commercial-street, Whitechapel, and the Royal Medical Benevolent College, Epsom; £500 each to the Jews' Infant School, Heneage-lane, the Spanish and Portuguese Orphan Asylum, Bevis Marks, the Jews' Emigration Society, and the London Hospital; and legacies to teachers, monitors, matrons, servants, and nurses in some of the above institutions, the superintendent and late matron of Guy's Hospital, and also to relatives and others. The residue of his real and personal estate is to be held, upon trust, for his wife for life, and at her death as to one moiety for his son, and as to the other moiety for his children (including his son) as his wife shall appoint.

The will (dated Nov. 9, 1882), with a codicil (dated Jan. 30, 1883), of General William Mark Wood, Colonel 2nd Battalion Hampshire Regiment, late of No. 5, Audley-square, and of Bishop's Hall, Lambourne, Essex, who died on March 18 last, was proved on the 16th ult. by George Lane Fox, and Lieutenant-Colonel Amelius Richard Mark Lockwood, the son, the executors, the value of the personal estate amounting to upwards of £111,000. The testator leaves to his wife, Mrs. Amelia Jane Wood (who is also otherwise provided for), £500, an annuity of £400, certain furniture, a carriage and horse, and the use of his plate for life; he also leaves all his bonds, shares, and securities in the hands of Messrs. Herries, Farquhar, and Co., bankers, upon trust, for his wife for life, and then for his second son, William Robert Percival; to his eldest son, Amelius Richard Mark, £1000; to his second son, £500; to his daughter, Rachel Amy, £300; and he makes up the fortune his second son is to receive under settlement, in addition, to £30,000, and that of his daughter, in like manner, to £15,000; and legacies to friends, including the Earl of Portsmouth, the Earl of Falmouth, and Mr. C. D. Alexander, solicitors, medical advisers, servants, and others. The four racing cups, and all the pictures of race-horses formerly the property of his uncle, Sir Mark Wood, Bart., are made heirlooms to go with the Bishop's Hall estate. The residue of his property, real and personal, is settled upon his eldest son for life, with remainder to his first and other sons successively, in tail male.

The will (dated Aug. 7, 1878) of Mr. Neil Benjamin Edmonstone Baillie, formerly of Calcutta, but late of No. 93, Gloucester-terrace, Hyde Park, who died on April 14 last, was proved on the 18th ult. by Major-General John Baillie, the nephew, William Mowbray Baillie, and Alexander Brodie McQueen Mackintosh, three of the executors, the value of the personal estate amounting to over £46,000. The testator leaves his residence in Gloucester-terrace and £500 per annum to his sister, Mrs. Margaret Catherine Caley, for life, and legacies to relatives and others. The residue of his property is to be divided between certain of the children and grandchildren of his late brother George.

The will (dated Sept. 16, 1873), with three codicils (dated June 22, 1876; Feb. 3, 1880; and Aug. 6, 1881), of Mr. James Morton, J.P., formerly of Apsley, in the county of Cork, but late of Beaufort House, Church-road, Upper Norwood, who died on March 24 last, was proved on the 15th ult. by Mrs. Mary Catharine Morton, the widow, James Henry Morton, the son, and James Henry Skrine Manning, three of the surviving executors, the value of the personal estate exceeding £28,000. The testator leaves, upon trust, for his wife for life, £5000; he also leaves her his furniture and effects, and an annuity of £75, in addition to the provision made for her by marriage settlement; there is a provision of £5000 for each of his daughters, Elizabeth and Lydia; and the residue of his property he gives to his two sons, James Henry and Clement John Francis, in equal shares.

The will (dated Nov. 3, 1875), with three codicils (dated May 27, 1879; Feb. 3, 1880; and March 18, 1881), of Mrs. Sarah Brown, late of No. 39, Upper Berkeley-street, Portman-square, who died on April 8 last, was proved on the 15th ult. by George John Swanson, Walter Freeman, and James Champion, the executors, the value of the personal estate exceeding £28,000. The testatrix bequeaths £100 each to the Ragged School Union, the Royal Hospital for Incurables, Putney; the Trinitarian Bible Society, the Infant Orphan Asylum, Wanstead, and the Religious Tract Society; and numerous legacies to relatives and others, including £6000, upon trust, for her great-niece, Sarah Mary Hart; and £4000 each, upon trust, for her great-nephews, Willy Lionel Creswell and Henry Hart. The residue of her property she gives to her said two great-nephews and great-niece.

The will (dated Sept. 19, 1881) of Mr. James Franck, late of No. 44, Boundary-road, St. John's-wood, who died on March 26 last, was proved on the 16th ult. by Mrs. Eliza Franck, the widow, Edward Field, and Walter Field, the executors, the value of the personal estate exceeding £26,000. The testator gives his residence, with the furniture and effects, to his wife; £100 to each of his executors; and the residue of his property, upon trust, for his wife for life, or until she shall marry again; on the death or marriage again of his wife, he gives £1000 to his son-in-law, Edward Field; £3900 and one half of the ultimate residue, upon trust, for the wife of his son James, and the other half of the ultimate residue, upon trust, for his daughter, Mrs. Field.

The will (dated Nov. 18, 1882) of Miss Agnes Ellis, of No. 10, Lovaine-place, Newcastle-on-Tyne, who died on April 7 last, was proved on the 19th ult. by George Kerr and Ellis Kerr, the nephews, the executors, the value of the personal estate exceeding £11,000. The testatrix bequeaths £100 each to the British and Foreign Bible Society, the Church Missionary Society, the London Society for the Conversion of the Jews, the Seamen's Bethel Society, Newcastle, the Aged Female Society, Newcastle, the East-End Juvenile Mission, of which Dr. Barnardo is director, the Convalescent Institution, Whitley, and the Infirmary, Newcastle; and £50 each to the Society for the Home Teaching of the Blind and the Town Mission, both of Newcastle.

Two ships, belonging to the New Zealand Shipping Company, were in collision after passing Beachy Head, down Channel, last Saturday morning. The Waitara was cut down to the water's edge by the Hurunui, and sank within four minutes, twelve of her passengers and fourteen of her crew being drowned.

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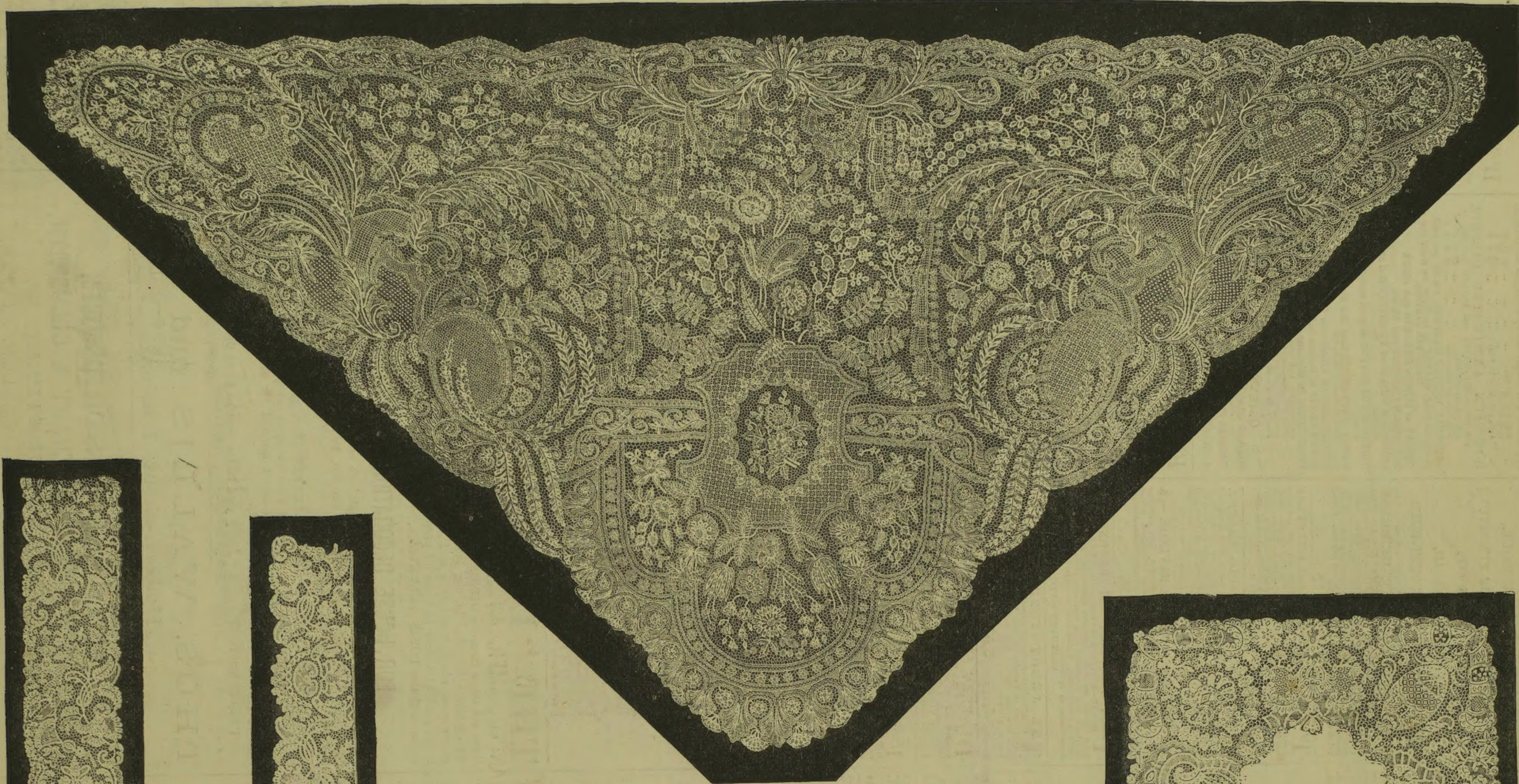
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